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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

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THE EDUCATION OF THE DEAF.

LECTURE DELIVERED BY EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, PH.D., BEFORE THE DELEGATES TO THE WORLD'S CONGRESS OF THE DEAF, AT CHICAGO, ON MONDAY, JULY 17, 1893.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—When I accepted the invitation of your Committee to address you on this occasion, it was no easy task for me to decide on a subject that I could feel sure would be generally acceptable and interesting.

I had no means of determining whether I would be expected to be amusing and entertaining, or instructive and serious; whether you would have me discuss the interests of the deaf on one line or another; or whether you would prefer an entirely unprofessional lecture.

In my dilemma, I wrote to your Committee asking for instructions, and the only suggestion which came back to me, was the subject that has been announced.

If, therefore, any of you are disappointed to-night at not having from me a series of amusing stories, or narratives of travel, or studies in history, or a disquisition on some scientific or economic question, you must not put the blame on my shoulders.

I stood ready to serve you in any way your Committee might indicate, and I take their choice of a subject as an evidence that while, no doubt, you all come to Chicago with a reasonable thirst for amusement and instruction; being sure of gratifying such cravings at the marvelous Exposition which Chicago, with the rest of the world at her back, has prepared, you prefer when meeting by yourselves to turn your thoughts towards such things as may be for the benefit of the special class of persons, of which you are, to-day, the most prominent and influential representatives.

And, surely, this is as it should be; for unless the whole scheme of deaf-mute education be a failure, those in whom its best results show forth, ought to be able to give wise counsel and exert effective influence in the direction of reform where evils exist; of improvement when perfection is still lacking; and of restraint where misguided zeal or ignorant enthusiasm are likely to work harm.

I have no sympathy with those teachers of the deaf in certain countries which shall be nameless, who deny to the educated deaf the privilege of advising in matters pertaining to the education of their class. Much less can I tolerate those who call it impertinent for a great body of intelligent deaf people to petition their government for reforms in the schools from which they have graduated.

Far from this, I look to associations of educated deaf persons, formed and being formed in places wherein schools for the deaf exist, to render, more and more, in the future, valuable aid in the great work of educating and uplifting their class.

Some years ago, I published an article criticising associations of deaf-mutes in certain respects. I pointed out dangers that were to be guarded against, and sources of weakness that were liable to arise.

I am happy to say to-day that in the work of the many associations existing in this country, as also in Europe, these evils have been generally avoided, and associations of the deaf well deserve the honored rank they have earned among the truly beneficent organizations in the world.

Indeed, in considering the "opportunities" and sources of congratulation in connection with the "Education of the Deaf," the first place should be given to the fact that the deaf themselves are everywhere organized for the promotion of the interests of their fellows.

If I am not misinformed, we have present in Chicago to take part in the World's Congress which meets to-morrow, representatives of associations of the deaf not only from all parts of the United States, but from many European countries. And these organizations have the power, which they will be sure to exercise, of exerting most helpful influence for reforms and against abuses. They can ask Legislatures for increased appropriations; they can petition Boards of Directors for the introduction of improved methods, and the avoidance of those which are impracticable or of little value; they can enlighten the public mind and mould public opinion through the press and by means of meetings; they can raise funds for the aid of certain objects not provided for by legislative appropriation; and in other ways promote the advancement of the cause which has done so much for them. And in all this, they can be loyal to the schools which have nourished and reared them—seeking improvement not by carping criticism and captious fault-finding, but by appreciative praise and grateful recognition of benefits received, coupled with friendly suggestion of measures that may increase the prestige and extend the usefulness of the institutions which deserve their most loyal support.

The education of the deaf has a great advantage at the present time, growing out of the increased interest shown everywhere in general education. At no time in the past has there been so widespread and determined a purpose, as at present, to extend the benefits of education to every person.

The importance of affording, not only elementary instruction, the three R's, but as much of the higher training as the pupil is capable of receiving, is generally acknowledged. In evidence of which, the munificent benefactions of the Peabodys, the Slaters, the Hands, the Hopkinses, the Stanfords, the Vanderbilts, the Rockfellers, the Armours, the Drexels, the Cornells, the Vassars, the Durants, the Smiths, the Clarkes, and many others may be mentioned; as well as the liberal, not to say lavish, appropriations for public schools of all grades, including those which fit for college, and in some places even furnish free college education itself. In this general policy of liberality in providing educational facilities, schools for the deaf have come in for a fair share, and may have yet more, if you who have been in them, and know what they lack, will but strengthen the hands of those on whom the responsibility and duty rests of making their wants known to Legislatures and the public.

Among the things which should make for the progress and improvement of the education of the deaf, nothing is of higher importance and value than the rich funds of experience which lie stored up in the records of the work of successful and intelligent instructors. The literature of the profession is full of testimony as to the results of the several methods which have been employed, and those by whom the work of the future is to be done, can have, for the seeking, the counsel of those who have labored in the past.

Most fortunately for the country to which most of us belong, an opportunity is open for securing the full benefit of the wisdom of those who have gone before us. We are not, in America, bound down by the trammels of long established precedent, as is the case in Germany, nor have we been carried away from the solid ground of safe conservatism by a rushing current of overwrought enthusiasm, as is true of France and Italy.

In the last quarter of a century, during which the education of the deaf in this country has been made the subject of marked, and even radical modifications, a disposition has been shown to accept changes, when they can be seen to ensure advantages, and not a few institutions which a generation ago were prominent in their conservatism, are now in the van of progress. And this progress is not in the direction of substituting one method for another, but, happily, towards a system which embraces all methods shown to be helpful, leaving those schools which employ but one method, whether that be the manual or the oral, to do a work which cannot be other than partial and incomplete.

At the present time, out of the eighty schools of the country with their 9,264 pupils, only twenty-seven, with 838 pupils, are holding to the policy of a single method, and what is suggested by this comparison is that the deaf themselves, in those localities where the single method schools exist, shall exert their influence in all possible ways to bring these schools into line with those who hold to the broader, more enlightened and more humane policy.

A relative increase in the number of single method schools would be opposed to the true interests of the deaf, and nothing could be more disastrous to the cause of their best education than such a prevalence of oralism as was secured by adventitious means a few years since in Italy and France.

This brings us to consider one of the perils which threatens the good work we all wish to uphold.

To the mind of the unprofessional observer the teaching of the dumb to speak is the greatest marvel in the whole range of deaf-mute education.

A majority of parents are more delighted with even an imperfect developement of speech in their deaf children than with their intellectual attainments. And yet we all know that the mere power of vocal utterance is of slight importance compared with an ability to read and write, a knowledge of figures, a comprehension of the ordinary facts of history, geography and natural science, not to speak of the higher flights of learning, the developement of character and the cultivation of religion.

From a pedagogic point of view, the teaching of a deaf-mute to speak forms no part of his real education, but the act borders so nearly on the miraculous as to receive from this quality a greatly exaggerated importance in the minds of very many people. When, therefore, instructors of the deaf, having attained a fair measure of success in teaching certain children to speak, declare to the friends of these, that all deaf-mutes can be made to speak well, that the oral method alone should be used, and that the sign-language should be abolished, it is not surprising that many are found ready to accept, hold to and promulgate these views.

If now on all such occasions the antidote of hard facts could presently follow the administration of the professional poison, given sometimes with the best of motives but none the less fatally harmful, there would be little fear of injury.

But the autidote seldom follows, and in consequence many are misled; hopes are inspired that can never be realized; scores and hundreds of children are tortured into making fruitless efforts to attain the impossible; many are made to believe they have succeeded when they have not, and go out from school with speech so imperfect as to cost them repeated misunderstandings, and even to subject them to ridicule and neglect.

It is not necessary in this presence to say that the possession by a totally deaf person of the power of intelligible and agreeable speech is a boon of such value as to be worth the expenditure of much time and money. Many of you, who possess such speech, know in your own experience that its "price is above rubies." But there are certainly others who have given great labor to the acquisition of speech—who have succeeded to a degree, but only to that degree which has made them feel their imperfections. These will testify that on occasions without number their speech has proved more of a hindrance than a help, and that they have practically abandoned it.

The peril to the education of the deaf suggested by all this is, that certain oral teachers, and promoters of oral teaching, in their well meant enthusiasm for their special, and often limited aim, fail to recognize and acknowledge the natural and necessary drawbacks in their work; they shut their own eyes, and by consequence and without intent to deceive, they shut the eyes of the public to the facts, which prove beyond all contradiction that real and valuable success in the oral teaching of the deaf is not for the mass, nor even for the majority, but is limited, at best, to a considerable minority.

When, therefore, the public is assured, and often made to believe that the deaf *may* all succeed in speech, the danger is that changes may be demanded in the interest of a method, which would certainly work great harm to large numbers of deaf children.

Enthusiasts for the oral method in their natural and commendable eagerness to extend the great boon of speech to the largest possible number, look about for removable hindrances which prevent success in certain cases. And many assert, most earnestly, that the use of the sign-language acts unfavorably on progress in speech. They attempt, therefore, to abolish signs, and lay down stringent rules to this end.

It is doubtless true that in any school for the deaf, whether oral or other, the language of signs may be used unwisely and to the detriment of the progress of the pupils.

But it is neither necessary nor wise to attempt to banish it altogether from any school. On the contrary, so great is its value in every school where deaf children are being educated, that the disposition shown in many quarters, even in schools managed under the Combined System, to discredit it—or in the expressive slang of the day "to give it a black eye," should be regarded as a real peril.

The limits of this lecture do not admit of any extended discussion of the value of the sign-language in the education of the deaf. I have attempted to do this in several essays which have been published, and in these I have not only expressed my own opinions, but have cited the testimony of distinguished instructors in Europe and America, representing the oral as well as the manual method.

These witnesses, than whom none more able, intelligent and disinterested have ever labored in our cause, agree in regarding the language of signs as an essential element in the best education of the deaf, even under the oral method. It is to be hoped, therefore, that you will use your influence in favor, not only of the retention of this language as an important and honored feature of instruction in combined schools, but of its introduction into oral schools, especially in connection with lectures, addresses and religious services, in all of which speech and lip-reading are practically useless.

In pursuing this course you will be acting in harmony with your German brethren, who, you are well aware, stand in the attitude of petitioners to the Imperial Government for the introduction of the sign-language into the schools of Germany.

Another peril that menaces the well-being of the education of the deaf is a tendency in many quarters to employ persons of little education as teachers, for the reason that their services can be secured at very low rates, and the per capita cost of maintaining the institution thus reduced.

Within the past year my attention has been called to a school where this policy has prevailed, and whose Board of Directors took pride in turning back into the State Treasury an unexpended balance of considerable amount, which had been saved out of appropriations already made.

No words can be found too strong for the condemnation of such a criminal practice as this, in which money appropriated by the representatives of a generous people for the benefit of the children of taxpayers, was withheld from them, and handed back to the State for the purpose of making a Pharisaical show of economy, by the managers of a political party striving to maintain itself in power.

The successful instruction of the deaf demands teachers of a high grade of intelligence and education in all cases, even with those who confine themselves to elementary work, and in every school there should be those who have had the benefit of a collegiate training.

During the past two years the college at Washington has been trying to recruit our profession with college-educated young men, to a number of whom opportunities have been afforded at Washington to gain a good knowledge of the methods of teaching the deaf. In this work the authorities of the college have been greatly encouraged, and they will continue it so long as the present demand for their normal graduates is sustained.

Besides these specially trained hearing and speaking young people, the college at Washington, as you are well aware, has furnished to the profession a large number of its own students as instructors, all of whom have proved useful workers in the cause, and many of whom have attained to high rank as teachers of the highest efficiency and intelligence.

The employment of a certain number of their own graduates as instructors has been common in all the schools for the deaf in this country, excepting only the oral schools, in which, naturally, the teachers must be able to hear.

This practice cannot be too highly commended, and it is to be regretted that a disposition seems to be extending, of late, to deny employment to deaf persons in schools for the deaf.

This policy is certainly ill-advised when the interests of the children are considered, and most unjust to those against whom it closes avenues of employment in which they have proved themselves fully capable of success.

It is opposed to the interests of the children because it deprives them of the intelligent services of those who will not only have, naturally, a most lively sympathy for them, but who, having encountered in their own experience the difficulties attaching to deafness, are especially well fitted to help them over the rough places in thier path.

In positions as supervisors, shop-masters, foremen of printing offices, editors of institution papers, and others, as clerks, matrons, instructors, professors, and principals, deaf persons have acquitted themselves most creditably, and it is indeed a peril to be protested and worked against most earnestly, that threatens to debar the deaf from filling such offices hereafter.

But a peril of far greater moment to our cause than this deserves our most serious attention.

For many years after that baleful precept of politics, "to the victors belong the spoils," was promulgated, the State Schools for the Deaf were left free from interference in the interest of party.

Political managers had the decency to acknowledge that in such places special qualifications and years of experience were needed to fit men to take the reins of management successfully, and they had not sunk so low as to be willing to sacrifice the welfare of those in especial need of the best help that could be given them, for the sake of rewarding a party henchman, or some self-seeking political adventurer.

But this time came at last, and we have been compelled to witness the removal of able, honorable, and experienced men from the superintendency of schools for no other reason than a difference in political views and party affiliation, and we have seen their places given to mere office-hunters at the best, and in not a few instances to men notoriously incompetent and unworthy.

Running along through a period of nearly twenty years these crimes have been repeated in different parts of the West and South, and the policy has its most flagrant and reprehensible illustration in the attitude taken by the authorities of the great State of Illinois, in demanding the removal of one whose long life and commanding abilities have been devoted with brilliant success to the work of uplifting the deaf of his State.

Philip Goode Gillett needs no commendation from me to add to his well deserved reputation as an able teacher, a skillful administrator and a self-denying philanthropist. His record is made, and will stand unimpeached, no matter what may be said by those who allow the prejudice and passion of politics to override considerations of justice and a proper regard for the public welfare. But when such an outrage is perpetrated as the removal from such an office as Dr. Gillett has adorned, of such a man as he has been and is, for such a cause as the gratification of party spite, no rest should be given to the authors of the outrage, and unceasing protest should be made against the policy which demands and justifies such crimes.

There is no more serious menace to the well-being of our great nation to-day than the attitude taken by a majority of the leaders of both our political parties in reference to "spoils."

Civil service reform has its supporters on both sides, and is making headway. But its progress is slow, and some, even of its most prominent advocates, do not always practice what they preach.

Rarely nowadays does the office seek the man, and when the spectacle is presented of men of all ranks from the President in the Executive chair downwards, striving with every nerve, and by all means, often the most reprehensible, to keep their hold on office, or to secure it if they have it not, how can we expect a reform in the Civil Service to be successful? And yet this reform *must* succeed later if not sooner, or our political institutions, our very nation itself as a political unit in the world, must perish.

On you, my friends, as citizens of our well beloved country, rests a responsibility you ought not to shirk. You are bound, equally with others, to bear your testimony and exert your influence towards the purification of politics and the relegation of the mere office-seeker to the obscurity he deserves.

But you have a special duty to do what you can to save the schools from which you have come out, from becoming permanently the prey of spoilsmen.

I am glad to note that in this particular reform there are signs of the prevalence of better counsels than those which led to the removal of our distinguished friend, Dr. Gillett.

Even the Board which was especially appointed for his official execution, have refrained from appointing as his successor, as there is reason to believe was their purpose, an Illinois Democrat with no experience as a teacher of the deaf, and have placed in power one who certainly is not an Illinois Democrat, and who stands in our profession as an instructor and administrator of acknowledged ability and high character.

In a neighboring State also, where a removal on political grounds was threatened and expected, we have the encouraging spectacle of the retention in office of an able and accomplished Democratic Superintendent by a Republican Board. Again on the slope of the Rocky Mountains we see another Democratic Superintendent of experience and ability, after having been removed probably more from personal spite than for political reasons, reinstated through the action of Republican State officials.

These incidents are encouraging, but they must not be taken as proof of any radical or lasting reform.

The paralyzing effects on the profession of deaf-mute instruction of any widespread and permanent policy of rotation in office at the demand of a triumphant political party are too obvious to need much discussion on this occasion. But it may be worth while to remind you that few young men of ability and high character would be willing to enter a profession in which the leading positions were reserved for self-seeking politicians, under whose arbitrary and often unprincipled rule they would be compelled to do all their work.

Under the influence of such a policy, appointments would be made, and positions retained, not on the ground of merit, but for party considerations, and it would not be long before all the evils against which civil service reform is battling, would be fastened on schools for the deaf with a hold it would take many years to shake off.

It is my opinion that you, my good friends, whose interest in this important matter is greater, ought to be, than that of others, have it in your power to exert a most effective influence. Let me urge you to take active measures in every State, where politics have found their way into schools for the deaf, or are likely to, to protest publicly and earnestly through the newspapers and by means of meetings, against making your schools a part of the "spoils" of political warfare.

Petitions to legislatures, and memorials to governors, signed by large numbers of deaf-mutes, will certainly have effect, and I trust you will bear this matter on your hearts, with a feeling of responsibity that, perhaps, you have not always had in the past.

And now, in closing, let me congratulate you on the unusual conditions under which the friends of the deaf meet in Chicago at this time.

This morning the World's Congress of Instructors of the Deaf held the first of an important series of meetings.

To-morrow the World's Congress of the Deaf themselves convenes.

On Wednesday, the American Association for Promoting the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf will hold its annual meeting. On Friday, the convention of American Instructors of the Deaf will meet for the transaction of business, and all through the next two days, there will be meetings of Committees, of Editors, of College Alumni, with banquets and excursions galore.

All these assemblies will be inspired with a common object, namely, the uplifting and advancement of the class of which you are special representatives.

The astrologers would say we have, not only a fortuitous combination of stars, but of constellations, from which we may be permitted to draw bright auguries for the future.

But we have a higher and more reasonably grounded faith than that of the astrologers, for we know that He who "guides the stars in their courses" answers even the silent prayer of the voiceless, and with firm trust in Him we will labor without wearying, doing our part to hasten the advent of the time when every deaf child that can speak shall speak, when all shall have the best and the most education they are capable of receiving, when the most effective methods shall be employed in every school, and when every heart shall be filled with love of Him, of whom it was said:

"He doeth all things well: he maketh the deaf to hear and the dumb to speak."

GALLAUDET HOME.

Architect F. C. Withers was to be up this way Saturday, the 29th ult., but he could not fill his appointment until the following Monday on account of the inclement weather. He and Mr. Burges went in the new building to inspect the work which was going on, and found it all right.

On their way from the White City homeward bound, Misses Lizzie and Leila Nelson stopped in Columbus and Cleveland, Ohio. They were shown all that was worth seeing and enjoyed a good time. When the young ladies arrived in Poughkeepsie, their friends gave them a warm greeting and plied them with innumerable questions concerning their western trip.

Mr. Isaac Gardner resumed his duties as supervisor a week ago. He spent a very pleasant vacation, though it was short.

After a prolonged illness, Miss Mary Allen entered into rest at twenty minutes past two o'clock Thursday afternoon, August 3d. Until recent years she was connected with religious and philanthropic work in Poughkeepsie. She had been a member of the board of lady managers of the Gallaudet Home, and will be sadly missed from their meetings. In the death of Miss Allen the home has lost a kind and vlauable friend.

On Friday morning, the 4th inst., two deaf-mute gentlemen delegates to the World's Congress of the Deaf honored as with a call. They chanced to be Messrs. Genis and Gaillard of France. Mr. Gaillard is the editor of the *Gazette des Sourds-Muets*, a copy of which he promised to send to the home some time. The gentlemen were conducted through the main building and the new one, and expressed themselves well pleased with what they saw. They said they had come to make a report of the Gallaudet Home in connection with their mission to the United States, and accordingly took notes. It is to be regretted that Mr. Francis Maginn, of Ireland, Mr. Titze, of Sweden, Mr. Watzulik, of Germany, and the other foreign visitors, were unable to be here prior to leaving American soil. They would have received a cordial welcome.

Among those who visited the home during the early part of this month were Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Gallup and Mr. Stone, a nephew of the last mentioned lady. Mr. Stone was from Washington, D. C., and upon being shown some articles which Mr. Sprague's skillful hands have produced he considered them wonderful specimens of work. The blind man presented Mr. Stone with a good-sized photograph of himself, for which thanks were returned. The small dining room has only one window, but when the apartment is ready for use, it will be nice and comfortable.

Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Pfeiffer crossed the river in a row boat from Highland, N. Y., Friday before last, came here and had the pleasure to meet the distinguished transatlantic notables before they departed. Messrs. Gaillard and Chazal would have prolonged their stay, but the boys who brought them were impatient to be off, as time was up.

Mr. Clinton is in receipt of a letter from his brother John, from whom he has been anxious to hear.

For the past few weeks the women have been quite busy sewing rags which will be sent to the factory and woven into a carpet. At the present writing the work is but half done. However, after a sufficient number of balls have accumulated, kind, motherly Mrs. Nichoson is going to give them a treat as a reward for their industry, labor and patience.

Rev. Dr. Gallaudet boarded the steamer Mary Powell at its last landing in New York City on the afternoon of August 4th. On the way up the Hudson he fell in with Dr. Riley, who was by no means a stranger to him, for the good doctor is known every where. He requested Dr. Riley to accompany him to the Home and examine the eyes of the inmates which the occulist had long promised to do, but was prevented by pressing business. He kept his word this time, and Dr. Gallaudet interpreted for the silent ones.

Dr. Riley finding it necessary to go to Poughkeepsie before noon, Saturday, the 5th inst., Dr. Gallaudet went with him, and took the reins in hand, but came back. The inmates assembled in the library room shortly after supper, knowing that a rich treat awaited them. In clear and graphic signs Dr. Gallaudet recounted his recent sojourn in Chicago and mentioned the members of the Pas-a-Pas Club, whom he praised to the skies. He launched off in a witty strain and gave the attentive audience an insight into the fair, the two congresses and the grand banquet.

On Sunday, August 6th, the service began at an unusually early hour, Dr. Gallaudet being obliged to go to Poughkeepsie to be present at the funeral of Miss Allen, which took place at three o'clock P.M., from Christ Episcopal Church, and was very largely attended. Dr. Gallaudet had previously received an invitation from Archdeacon Tie Gen Fuss to preach on this solemn occasion, and the collection taken up in the morning was handed over to the Home.

Miss Gertrude E. Maxwell, better known as "Pansy" in the deaf-mute papers, is still the guest of her sister in Buffalo, N. Y., so somebody here has learned who recently got a letter from her.

The little frame house at Clinton Point is completed. I understand that Messrs. Gardner and Thornhill expect to get a sail boat; therefore oars will be dispensed with and my dreamy thoughts of delightful music have taken to themselves wings.

Mr. Griffiths, a young lawyer of the Empire City, spent Sunday, a week ago, with Mrs. Nichoson, and had a nice time.

I have read with unfeigned pleasure the accounts of the international congress of the deaf, which lately graced the columns of the JOURNAL, and it made me feel as if I were present in person at the different gatherings, so ably was everything chronicled.

LOUISE.

An Interesting Work.

An interesting piece of structural iron engineering is now in progress in Brooklyn, where the grades of one of the elevated roads are being improved by lowering the track in several places, sometimes as much as 5 feet 8 inches. The superstructure is supported by large timbers, which are bolted to the side columns, and is then wedged up until the whole weight of the girders rest on them. Iron bars are bolted to to the girders to prevent lateral motion, and the columns are then shortened the require amount. Hydraulic jacks capable of supporting 60 tons are used to support the structure while the wedges are loosened and the supporting blocks withdrawn, and the track is slowly lowered into its place. Both tracks are depressed at the same time, and the work is so well managed that there have been no delays up to the present time in the running of trains.—*Exchange.*

Rev. Mr. Mann's Appointments.

August 20—St. Louis—11 A.M. Holy Communion.
August 20—St. Louis—3 P.M. Evening Prayer and Sermon.
August 27—Chicago—3 P.M. Evening Prayer and Sermon.

Appointments may be made between the above dates. Rev. Mr. Mann's address is 89 Arlington Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Rev. Mr. C. O. Dantzer's Appointments.

AUGUST

20—Syracuse—3.30 P.M. St. Paul's Church.
22—Auburn—7.30 P.M. St. John's.
23—Geneva, N. Y.—7.30 P.M.
25—Watkins, N. Y.—7.30 P.M.
27—Binghamton—3.30 P.M. Christ Church.
28—Utica—7.30 P.M. Trinity Church.
29—Rome—7.30 P.M. Zion Church.
30—Oneida—7.30 P.M.

GREENSBURG, PA.

John F. V. Long, the well known mute barber, of Mt. Pleasant, called at the Greensburg *Daily Tribune*, Friday afternoon, to see his old-time friend, Frank Widaman, while taking in the sights at Camp Alexander. He seemed to enjoy the camp to the best of his ability. In an interview with him, he spoke feelingly of the sad end of his friend, Ben Hurst, and moreover, of his career. It is not out of place to say that he will feel lost without his companion, as poor Ben had always been a good deal of help to him in many respects. It's very sad, beyond question. We believe that he was the brightest young man in Westmoreland County. We always regarded him as a young man of more than avrage intelligence and a versatile writer. He frequently sent his contributions to the *Daily Tribune*, and his letters were spicy and interesting. Mr. Long acted as one of the pall-bearers, and remarked that the funeral of the deceased was attended by a large concourse of sorrowing relatives and friends who respected and esteemed him highly. Ben belonged to the Company E, Tenth Regiment, N. G. P., and among the National Guard he was a universal favorite. It was his delight to attend its encampments. No one met with a more cordial reception than he. He made himself agreeable and useful in the various ways. When the sad intelligence of his demise reached Camp Alexander, there was great surprise as well as sorrow among the National Guard. Immediately after this sad event the committee from the Company E, of which he was a member, was appointed to draw up resolutions on his death. The resolutions were sent to the county papers for publication, and a copy of the same presented to the bereaved family of the deceased. It is worthy of note that the resolutions were of a touching though very sad nature. We have cause to be proud that Ben won a large circle of friends and acquaintances for his popularity and generosity. It might interest the reader of the valuable JOURNAL to know that it was his intention to have been married to a young mute lady of the northern part of Pennsylvania some time this month. It was, of course, a very sad ending to his intended young lady.

Your humble servant arrived home two weeks ago after a very pleasant trip to the World's Fair and Warsaw, Ind. The trip benefitted him greatly.

Robert Hurst, of Irwin, who graduated at Edgewood last June, seems to be taking life easy these days. However he says that he expects to secure a job in the near future.

Robert Ward, erstwhile a resident of Irwin, but now of Buena Vista, spent the past few days, the guest of his brother. He returned home highly pleased with his visit.

Miss Sarah Hurst, a pupil of the Western Pennsylvania Deaf School, is spending greater portion of her vacation with her parents in Irwin. She thinks that she will return to school in September. She is a bright-looking young lady, and we predict for her a successful career.

Joseph Atcheson, of Homewood, has returned from the World's Fair. He reports having had an enjoyable time while away.

Greensburg has been lively for the past week during the National Encampment in progress. The soldiers broke camp and returned home on Saturday. They are loud in their praise of Greensburg and citizens. They say that they hope to return next summer.

Mr. Widaman had the pleasure of meeting his old classmates, Harry Babbit, of Boston, and Elliott Warring, of Iowa, during the Congress at Chicago, after an absence of twelve years. It seemed quite an age since they left college. They formerly belonged to the class of '86.

We were granted the privilege of a holiday on last Tuesday, on account of the review of the military. It was our good fortune to take a look at Governor Pattison, of this grand old State, while on our rambles at Camp Alexander. The review of the military was witnessed by tens of thousands of people, and was, it is true, a grand sight.

Mr. B. R. Allabough, teacher at the Edgewood Mute School, is recuperating in the country, in Mercer County, Pa.

The writer holds cases on the *Daily Tribune*, and is "terribly" busy since his late return from Chicago.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 17, 1893.

E. A. HODGSON, Editor

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, (published at 164th Street and Ridge Avenue) is issued every Thursday, it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

TERMS

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All contributions must be accompanied with the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. Correspondents are alone responsible for views and opinions expressed in their communications.

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THIS week's record of deaths on the railroad track is slightly above the average. Three deaf men in as many different States, were struck by the locomotive, and only one survives. One death in Missouri, another in Pennsylvania, and a badly injured man in Ohio, all because of the reckless habit of walking on the railroad track. All of these men belonged to what is called the "more intelligent" class of deaf-mutes. In other words, they were men who cautioned others of the danger of track-walking, but did not practice what they preached.

A few years ago the JOURNAL kept a record of victims of the locomotive. During a period of three years the fatalities averaged one a week. The regular printing of this aforesaid record, seemed to diminish the number of accidents on the railroad, each year the aggregate being smaller than the previous year. Finally the tally of victims was discontinued. Of late, however, there have been so many casualties of this character, that we almost feel impelled to again begin the special chronicle as a warning to the many deaf track-walkers who have thus far escaped. Why a deaf man should take so great a risk when nothing is gained by it, is one of the things beyond human comprehension, and is probably impossible of explanation by the track walkers themselves. In large cities, where great numbers of deaf-mutes daily walk along and across crowded thoroughfares, one seldom reads of an accident. It is because the danger is recognized and watchfulness is the rule. On the other hand, though walking on the railroad track increases the danger a hundred fold, carelessness seems to be the rule, and week after week the result is seen in mangled remains surrounded by sorrowing families and friends. Will not the deaf heed the lessons taught and resolve never to walk on a railroad track, and if it is necessary to even cross the track, to look carefully in both directions and get over with all the speed possible. If all will do this, no more sermons need be preached on the subject.

SEVERAL interesting letters containing news about deaf-mutes are unavoidably crowded out of this issue. They will appear next week.

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION TO PROMOTE THE TEACHING OF SPEECH TO THE DEAF.

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE DEAF—GREETING:

The American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf is an organization chartered under the law of the State of New York. Its name indicates its purpose, but its desire is to do all it can to advance the most practical education of those who are speechless. Speech being that faculty that most closely brings one into relation with his fellows, it lays special stress upon the importance of the acquisition of spoken language at whatever cost of labor and patience upon the part of the teacher, and of persistent effort upon the part of the deaf themselves. I holds that the acquisition of speech is most facilitated by its use in the usual exercises at the school-room. Hence in its summer schools, it encourages essays, dissertations and discussions upon all subjects appertaining to the education of the deaf whether in public or private institutions or under individual instruction.

The deaf are a much more numerous and interesting class than they are commonly supposed to be. Hence the Association bespeaks the hearty and generous co-operation of all persons in giving an uplift to those who are handicapped by a misfortune for which they are not responsible.

The Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf has heretofore been presided over by the eminent scientist, inventor and philanthropist, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, who is most widely known as the inventor of the telephone. In consequence of numerous duties and researches in which he is engaged, Dr. Bell, July 20, 1893, resigned the presidency of the Association, when the undersigned was, upon Dr. Bell's nomination, elected president.

In entering upon the important duties of this office the new President appreciates the difficulties as well as the dignity of the position and his insufficiency for their discharge, but as his desire is to bring the association to the aid of all engaged or interested in the instruction of the deaf, he desires and confidently expects the sympathy and co-operation, and solicits and will thankfully receive from them free and full suggestions as to the needs, and best means of prosecuting the work of the Association, and reports of its progress.

The World's Congress of Instructors of the Deaf, in Chicago, Illinois, upon the motion of Dr. Edward M. Gallaudet, LL. D., President of the National College for the Deaf, Washington, D. C., unanimously passed a resolution approving of the election of the undersigned as President of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf, and commending him to the confidence of all institutions for the deaf and to their trustees, superintendents and instructors.

The instructor of the deaf has one of the most difficult labors in all the domain of educational science, and needs all the aids obtainable in its prosecution. The American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf desires to lend a friendly helping hand wherever it may. It holds as one of its cardinal principles the truth of the resolution of the Eleventh Convention of Instructors of the Deaf held at the California Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, July 15–22, 1886, which was unanimously adopted and reads as follows:

"*Resolved*, That earnest and persistent endeavors should be made in every school for the deaf to teach every pupil to speak and to read from the lips."

As that convention comprised persons engaged in all the various systems of instructing the deaf, this resolution constitutes a common ground on which all may freely and unitedly co-operate.

The Association will cheerfully act in the capacity of a Bureau for bringing Teachers of Articulation and Lip Reading, and Institutions or families desiring the services of such teachers into communication with each other, and to further this end the undersigned invites from teachers communications on this subject, giving names, experience, where employed, age, references, etc., and from the superintendents and principals of schools stating their needs, compensation paid, tenure of office, etc.

Any other service that the Association can render the cause to which it is committed, by personal visitation and otherwise, will be gladly done if our friends will fully and freely make known their wishes and requirements.

Hoping that greater good may come to the deaf from our united labors, I am

Respectfully,
PHILIP G. GILLETT,
President.
1225 W. College Ave.,
Jacksonville, Ill.

POOR BENNY HURST!

Run Down by the Gravel Train at Alverton Saturday.

Ben C. Hurst, the well-known young semi-mute printer left his East End home, Saturday afternoon, to visit the soldiers in camp at Greensburg. He walked to Alverton to catch the afternoon train, but missed it by a few minutes and started to walk up the track, evidently with the intention of proceeding to Tarrs or some other station farther north, in order to put in the time until the Greensburg accommodation came.

Closely following the Yough express, the train he missed, came the gravel train running at a high rate of speed. As it rounded the curve about the Alverton station the engineer saw some one ahead on the track and began whistling. But the shrill sounds fell on ears whose hearing had been destroyed by disease years ago and the next moment poor Ben's body, crushed and bleeding, was hurled into the ditch beside the track. It was picked up and carried back to the station, where Drs. Shelar and Sherrick were soon in attendance and had the still conscious sufferer sent home to the feeble widowed mother and sister in W. A. Byers' store wagon.

The wounds consisted of a deep cut on the back part of the head, upon which were severe contusions, one extending down and closing the right eye. Several ribs on the left side were broken, the lung having been punctured by the fracture. Through this wound the air from the lung escaped and bloated the face, neck and upper part of the body to double the normal condition. There was also a hemorrhage at the nose that told of the injury of the brain. He began sinking early Sunday morning, when he became unconscious, and the spark of life fled from its broken earthly tenement shortly after noon. The funeral will take place from the house on Tuesday afternoon at two o'clock.

Bennett Cunningham Hurst was the third son of the late John N. Hurst, born November 13, 1858. He was a kind hearted, generous boy and to the afflicted family the *Journal* extends is most heartfelt sympathy.—*The Mt. Pleasant (Pa.) Journal.*

Leo Greis, of Brooklyn, is rusticating for two weeks in Sullivan Co., N. Y.

A BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF THE CONGRESSES.

BY "FREE LANCE."

The masterly inactivity of the Pennsylvanians in their own State while Principal Crouter is trying to strangle the combined system to death by his latest decree that new pupils should be taught exclusively by oral methods unless physically incapable of such methods, provoked not a little unfavorable comment. It seemed strange that while their well-managed Association busied itself with matters of much importance, such as the establishment of a Home for the Aged and Infirm, the publication of a newspaper and the like, the subject of education has never received any attention at its hands.

For this reason, the National Association decided to take action in the matter and storm one of the oral strongholds by holding its next convention in Philadelphia. Indeed, the chief argument, brought forward by the worldly-wise Rev. Mr. Cloud, was to carry the war into Africa, and show the staid old Quakers that the sign-language was not yet wiped out from the earth, and let them see what the good old method has accomplished in the education of the deaf. It was no wonder, therefore, that the Executive Committee unanimously agreed on Philadelphia, and it explains why the other members willingly acquiesce. What is the association for, if not for the good of the deaf of America? It is up and stirring. These carping critics who have so often asked what is the use of having a national organization, will find one of the answers in this significant action of the Executive Committee. But in the meantime, the deaf of Pennsylvania should not be idle.

The first break in the monotony of the cut and dried program of the congresses was made at the editorial meeting, where the spirit of free discussion reigned in its glory. Though the correspondents were not invited to become regular members of the Press Association, I fail to see where they had a reason to feel aggrieved. The movement originally came from the editors themselves, and we must concede to them the right of running it to suit themselves. The correspondents could have swamped the association by voting for themselves, but they had the good sense to refrain from forcing themselves on the editors against their will. Bro. Gallaher has stolen a little of my thunder in his spicy personal correspondence, but, as I was going to remark, the statement that the hearing editors who were mostly principals objected to associating with the deaf-mutes, was wholly unnecessary and uncalled for, and to have referred to it even in an explanatory way by one of the deaf editors was scarcely in good taste, and it was high time for the correspondents to repudiate the imputation. We only lowered our own self-respect by imagining such a thing. The editors unanimously voted for a deaf-mute president, and that ought to refute the statement and it does. The correspondents had the clever idea of forming a Press Association of their own with "Free Lance" as President, Alfred Berg as Vice President, Prof. Fox as Secretary, and Alex. L. Pach as Treasurer, and inviting the editors to join as regular members, with the obvious intention of swallowing up their little association, but somehow, the editors "caught on" and politely but firmly declined to be swallowed up.

The sphere of age is the sphere of wisdom, and D. Webster George proved it conclusively when, in response to the jesting remark of a correspondent "I am as good as an editor any day," he said quick as a flash, "I am as good as a porcupine with its *quills* any day." It set off Principals Clarke, Blattner and Hammond to laughing. Even Mrs. Blattner smiled in that charming way of hers.

Editor Hodgson had a warm place in his heart for the correspondents, and did his level best to get them admitted on an equal footing, but was outvoted. The correspondents will include him in their prayers after this.

Has "A. B. G." forgotten his name "Barney," which used to be famous in deaf-mute journalism years agone? He ought to resurrect it. A. B. G. was perfectly right when he referred to the fine showing made by the Ohio contingent at the congress. There is no mistake about that, but it is stretching the truth a little too far to say that they outnumbered the Illinois members. Why, Barney, there are in round numbers 2,312 graduates of the Illinois Institution, as Dr. Gillett stated publicly.

MacGregor, the Kodak fiend, who always aims to give a sharp "tone" to his "views," was in great demand as a reader of the papers of absent speakers. His masterly manner of delivery quickly woke up the audience and hushed up the buzz of conversation. For a phonetician of the first rank, when this class of persons find it difficult to translate their regular order of ideas into the short, irregular flow of the sign language, Mac seems to possess the poetry of motion in perfection. It was a pleasure to watch him in cutting the air. He will not spell a word if a sign can be found for it.

"Dictator" Dongherty made the shortest address on record at the congress when he went up to the platform, at the College Alumni meeting and said, "It would be too much like begging for favors to petition the College authorities to admit deaf-mutes to the Normal Department," and then stepped down amid a ripple of laughter.

Prof. Long, of Wisconsin, was one of the prettiest sign-makers at the Alumni meeting. He was a vigorous speaker and withal one of the most graceful.

The most unconventional man at the Editors' meeting was Mr. Taylor, of Texas, who was the picture of nonchalant ease with his six feet of physique, in a neglige costume and with his hair all askew, as he orally read Prof. Clarke's paper for him.

Prof. Clarke set one good example which ought to be generally followed in all conventions of teachers and principals. He had a score of copies of his essay printed, and when the general demand for his thoughtful and interesting paper arose, he was able to meet it. I have got such a copy and was glad to get it, I can assure you. It would be a good idea to distribute copies of papers read at all conventions, among the audience, for a more careful perusal. The institution printing offices could easily do the work.

There is not a word of truth in the story that Boston wanted the French bust of De l'Epee. Boston does not want it and never asked for it. The contest lay between Chicago and Washington, and there let it lie.

The Chicago Committee made a mistake in choosing the subject of Prof. Jones' lecture. He could be humorous even in a Shakespearean story, and it would have been much better to have left the choice of a subject to him. He was not given a chance to display his dramatic and histronic ability. Therefore all criticism should be tempered with kindness.

Emma Garrett.

It seems peculiarly fitting that these subjoined extracts from the *Scranton Truth* and from the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* should be brought to the attention of the deaf and the teachers of the deaf. Especially pleasing are these tributes from representative papers of the great State of Pennsylvania, when it is remembered that to Miss Emma Garrett belongs the proud distinction of having been the moving power that has made possible the magnificent oral institution at Mt. Airy, as well as the other promising school at Scranton. She now rests from her labors, but in verity her works do follow her.

EMMA GARRETT—IN MEMORIAM.

There were few hearts, if any, in the ranks of Scranton's thousands of intelligent citizens that did not thrill with emotions of sorrow when made aware this morning of Miss Emma Garrett's sudden and sad death in Chicago last evening. So large a portion of her tireless, self-sacrificing, and splendid work for the deaf-mute was wrought in this city. The Oral School for the Deaf, founded by her at the request of philanthropic men here, and carried to success as the result of her practical knowledge of the needs of the unfortunate class who, most of all, enlisted her profound sympathies, stands as her monument.

Seven years of her unselfish devotion to it made for her a multitude of friends. Not only the Trustees and teachers who so faithfully worked with her, but many and many a one who never spoke with her or clasped her hand will hold the thought of her in fragrant remembrance.

Early in the present year the First Report of the Home for the Training in Speech of Deaf Children before they are of school age was given by her to the public. That her plans for the founding of such a Home and her efforts with the Legislature to secure it called her two years ago from the work she had placed on a firm basis here is well remembered. How much she accomplished even in that first year was borne warm testimony to last winter in Philadelphia's leading papers.

When the Chicago Exposition was outlined it became Miss Garrett's earnest desire to transport the work of her Training Nursery to the children's Building there. Then, when the Exposition Congresses were decided upon and the two weeks, from July 17 to 31, were chosen for the Educational ones, she took upon herself fresh work in order to give convincing exhibition of the superiority of the Oral Method of training the deaf, and the advisability of beginning such training in infancy.

The overwork she has thus subjected herself to, having given herself no relaxtion from it for years—her time abroad being given to investigation of European institutions for the deaf—has brought about the most sorrowful ending of an unselfish and noble life. The overwrought nervous and sensitive temperament slipped into the delirum of fever, and the great and beautiful work of her own life is suddenly ended. Its influence will go on and on in the institutions she has founded, and in other plans of which will be moulded by what she has done. Her life labor was a seed sowing, the rich fruition of which is only just beginning.—*Editorial in Scranton Truth.*

PIONEER IN ORAL TEACHING OF THE DEAF.

Miss Garrett was a woman of great energy and wonderful capacity for work. The history of her efforts in behalf of instructing the deaf is an interesting one. She was a thoroughly educated woman and fitted herself for her life work by attending the School of Oratory in Boston, then one of the schools of the Boston University, where she studied the mechanism of speech and the teaching of speech to the deaf. That was during the winter of 1877–78. She graduated No. 1 in a class of twenty-one, and had since that time labored earnestly to have all deaf children given the opportunity to learn speech and lip-reading. In 1882 she read a paper before a convention of the teachers of the deaf, held at Jacksonville, Ill., entitled "A Plea That the Deaf of America Be Taught To Use Their Voices."

In September 1878, Miss Garrett went to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf in Philadelphia to teach articulation as it was then taught there—a daily half-hour drill to selected pupils, who received all their education through the manual alphabet and signs. In 1881, in response to her urgent request aided by Mr. Charles C. Harrison, then one of the directors of the institution, she was permitted to take charge of a branch for oral instruction where the pupils should be educated entirely through the acquired speech and lip-reading. She began in two rooms with eighteen pupils, and in two and a half years she had gathered seventy-six in her narrow quarters. In her report of 1882, Miss Garrett earnestly requested that all new pupils taken into the institution should be taught by the oral method.

HER WORK IN SCRANTON.

In 1884 at the request of Judge Hand, Mr. Henry Belin, jr., Colonel H. M. Boies, and other philanthropic men in this city, Miss Garrett came to Scranton to establish the Pennsylvania Oral School for the deaf. She remained principal of the institution for several years, until 1891, during which time the building provided by the State being filled to overflowing, a second building was made necessary. In 1889 this school received a medal from the Paris Exposition. In 1890 Miss Garrett visited the oral schools for the deaf in seven countries of Europe. In 1891 she resigned her position in this city to found in Philadelphia a School and Home for the Training in Speech of the Deaf Children before they are of School age. Upon that occasion the Board of Directors passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the resignation of Miss Garrett, to take effect June 20 next, the close of the present year, be accepted, and that the President and Mr. Hines be a committee to express to Miss Garrett our high appreciation of her skill and learning as an instructor of the oral method of teaching the deaf.

In presenting the action of the Board to you, we feel it proper to express their feelings of regret, as well as our own, that it is necessary to sever our relations in the prosecution of the noble charity which you have done so much to originate and foster in this State and elsewhere. We have been impressed with your signal ability in in awakening the dormant ideas and sowers of expression of the unfortunate children who are ushered into the world without hearing or speech and in carrying on their education through its various branches and in the patience and affection for the children, and zeal in the work which you manifest.

We shall remember your usefulness with warm appreciation, and you may be sure that our interest and good wishes shall go with you to the new sphere, in which you will find great encouragement. The thorough foundation which you wish and propose to lay in the budding intellects of those unfortunate children we trust will be a monument to your patience and foresight, as well as to your fame the world over. We are sure that in future years you will always find a warm welcome in our institution and in the hearts of those you have benefited, as well as those of the members of the Board and others with whom you have been asssociated in this noble work.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ALFRED HAND, *President*,
SAMUEL HINES,
Committee.

HISTORY OF THE SCHOOL IN SCRANTON.

Before the advent of Miss Garrett in Scranton the first instruction of the deaf in this part of the State was in the year 1882, when Rev. J. M. Kochler taught a class of eight children in a room provided by the Board of Control. The oral school was opened September 10, 1883. In 1885 the Board of Control appropriated $1,000 towards the maintenance of the school and it has since grown and prospered until it has reached its present great proportions. The whole number of pupils since 1884, has been 98. At the close of school in June there were 49 on roll.—*Scranton Truth.*

Following is from the "Household," a department of the Philadelphia *Public Ledger:*—

When it is remembered that three men, one of them a European, another the American director of landscape gardening, have died of exhaustion or other bodily breakdown, due to their labors at the Columbian Exhibition, the illness of Miss Sophia Hayden last spring, architect of the Woman's Building, and the death of Miss Garrett last week can scarcely be regarded as exceptional, or as showing the unfitness of women for large responsibilities. It is true that not only the exhibit of the system by which infants deprived of their hearing are taught vocal speech, but the housing and maintenance of these tiny charges were under the care of the Misses Garrett. When the *household* last talked with Miss Garrett, in May, she had a large responsibility on her shoulders. She had to buy the furniture of the house they were to exhibit in to make arrangements for housekeeping and food out there, to secure transportation to Chicago for the feeble little folk; in short, to attend to all the complicated details of school living as well as for the public part of it, the daily exhibitions of the good teaching methods of the school. Think what "faculty" was demanded to arrange all these matters. Usually, when a masculine professor hss to demonstrate a system of teaching, his scholars come to him in the lecture room and he is fresh for the lesson, having not to dwell on or worry over any other part of their lives than their relation to him as students. Such responsibility seems light, indeed, compared to that of the Misses Garrett. What wonder, then, under the great heat of the summer and the severe strain of of these manifold duties, that one of them failed in nerve-strength and lay down her life in her devotion to duty. Women are so accustomed to load themselves in every way with diverse duties, burning the candle at both ends and breaking it through the middle to have four points alight, that it is not likely either of the Misses Garrett felt that they were undertaking more than they could safely calculate they had strength for. Calculation should always be made, however, for the wear and tear of Exhibition life. Englishmen have reported, coming away from Chicago, that "it takes the strength of a Hercules and the endurance of an ox" to go through the show and live. The fatigues of an exhibitor, of course, are of a different sort from those of the sight-seer; but the tramp of the crowd, the incessant questions, the mere use of the voice at high pitch, to let the spectators hear as well as see the method the baby pupils follow, with their hand upon the teacher's throat—as well as the anxiety for keeping the children well in such exciting conditions, to see that they are in good bodily condition, eat and sleep well: to be mother, bonne, professor, exhibitor, lecturer and demonstrator of a physical discovery, what strong man could go through all this—and live? The Misses Garrett have devoted their lives to the speech-training of deaf children, and like many another of heroic mould, Miss Emma Garrett virtually gave her life to the fulfillment of this ambition to serve the helpless ones. The State appropriation for the purpose of the exhibit was not large, though it was made to be sufficient by the two ladies who carried out the enterprise. It is probable that more money might have enabled them to divide their cares with others and to secure suitable assistants, but these are reflections that only come in time for the next case.

It has been a remarkable thing throughout this Columbia Exposition that, for the first time, both the States and the general Government have made money appropriations for the use of their Women's Committees. Up to this year women have not only had to organize their exhibits, but to raise money, by ingenious entertainments, for the means of displaying them. In Pennsylvania, perhaps, we have no great cause to complain if frugalities were required of the several other branches of the Philadelphia county committees. "How these women help one another" might well have been proclaimed of the general meetings of the committee. There was such a generous desire that the work of each branch should go forward. If the money anxieties, however, tended to depress Miss Garrett and added to her cares, all will regret that the State Commissioners did not double the money they set aside for the Training School for Deaf Children, one of Pennsylvania's noblest exhibits.

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

On Thursday afternoon, my mother, stepfather, and myself went to Stratford to visit Miss Lily Luther. We had a most enjoyable time there, and before leaving were treated to lemonade and cake.

We then went to E. Bridgeport and called on Mrs. Tuttle and her daughter, Miss Mattie, and had a most delightful time there, also.

Mr. John Muth called to see me Wednesday evening, but I was not at home. He left word with my uncle Charlie that he would call again Friday, and so I remained at home and entertained him.

On Wednesday morning, my parents started for New York, and from there for Troy, thence to Hoosick Falls, to settle their new home preparatory to my return there, August 24th. I will leave Bridgeport August 22d, for New York, and from there to Troy by steamer, and arriving there on the 23d, will take in the Troy–Albany excursion to Sunnyside, and will then return to Hoosick Falls, for the rest of my vacation, which has been a very pleasant one.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Erbe, of Waterbury, Conn., were in this city for a few days last week, visiting friends. They were the guests of Mrs. Stacy, of La Fayette Street, who is Mrs. Erbe's aunt.

Mr. Erbe called on "Belle" Wednesday morning, and in the afternoon Mrs. Erbe, Mrs. Stacy, and Mr. Erbe and "Belle" went to Pleasure Beach to spent the rest of the day. We had a most delightful time, and on our return we met an old friend of Mrs. Erbe's, who invited us to visit her home, so we all went to East Bridgeport where she lives, and her parents, sister, brother, husband, and her sister's husband were all at home, and we had a jolly time until late in the evening, when we took our leave and proceeded to Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cook's on Shelton Street, where we found Mr. and Mrs. Cook, Robert D. Livingston, Mr. Martin, Gil. F. Marshall, and others. Of course there was fun where so many of the silent class were together, and it is needless to say we had a good time.

Mrs. Erbe, it will be remembered, is a hearing lady, and she and "Belle" became great friends during that one afternoon and evening that they were together.

On Thursday afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Erbe departed for Waterbury, after having a very pleasant visit in the Park City.

Miss Lily Luther called on me on Thursday afternoon, and we had a very pleasant time together.

Thomas Bayless goes often to Norwalk, to see a pretty girl, who lives there. He takes his beloved "bike" with him. What next?

I called upon Mrs. Marshall and Misses Edith and Debby, on Saturday, and spent the day there. Gilbert looked like a dude in his new suit, and bow glasses. He is fond of teasing, and as "Montague Tigg" says, is a smart chap.

Mr. Leslie Marshall, of Port Chester, N. Y., is in Bridgeport visiting his cousins, Gilbert, Edith, Debby and Gussie Marshall. "Belle" made his acquaintance Saturday.

I had an introduction to Mr. Seaman, Saturday afternoon. He is a fine looking gentleman, and has a wife and two children, both of whom can hear and speak.

Mr. Hiram Black, of New York City, was the guest of Miss Marshall last Sunday.

Mr. Gilbert F. Marshall left for the World's Fair Tuesday morning, accompanied as far as New York by Mr. Robert Livingston. We hope Bertie will have a nice time while he is away, and return with glowing accounts of the railroads.

As soon as this letter is mailed to the JOURNAL, I will visit an old friend of mine at whose wedding I was bridesmaid some six years ago. Her name is Mrs. Minnie Dennis.

BELLE.

FROM VIRGINIA.

To save an innocent man from getting a black eye by fist and pen or perhaps something very hot, it becomes necessary for us to drop the *nom-de-plume* "Wm." erroneously given us, and assume that by which we are known in the deaf circle of Virginia, "J."

Prof. Wm. M. Berkeley, missionary, appointed by the Virginia Association of the Deaf, was at Goshen with Mr. Michaels and family several days last week. Mrs. Berkeley and her three little daughters accompanied him. Religious service was held in the Baptist Church Sunday afternoon before a large concourse of people. After service, Mr. Michaels addressed the assembly about as follows:

"*My Friends:*—Something more than thirty years ago, the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet, whose father first introduced a mode of teaching the deaf in America, began a Bible class for deaf-mutes in the city of New York. The class led on to the St. Ann's Episcopalian Church for the deaf in that city. From this beginning sprung the missionary work among the deaf of other cities and States. The Virginia Association of the Deaf, of which association your townsman has the honor of being presiden, appointed Mr. Berkeley, at its last meeting, missionary to the deaf of Virginia. He goes wherever there are deaf persons in the State and tells them about God and their duty to Him. He has no regular compensation, accepting what the good people may give. And so, my friends, I suggest that the baskets be passed, and you contribute your mite for the benefit of the work."

The baskets were passed, and coins were dropped in. Mr. Berkeley will next hold service at Quicksburg, the 20th instant, at the residence of Mr. Alex. Clems.

Rev. Job Turner was in Staunton a week ago, looking hale and hearty. He is the happy grandfather of another boy, and was so happy he lost no time in going to his son in Loudoun County.

We made a mistake about Sammie Shoemaker, the crippled deaf-mute, of Virginia, being with his brother-in-law. He is still in Staunton, depending on his friends. Any one wishing to help him along until the Association can come to the rescue, can send him aid through the mail.

We notice some comments concerning Mr. Jones' lecture in Chicago, We can hardly attribute the failure to him alone. We know Mr. Jones to be about the best and most forcible lecturer in the land. We saw him begin his lecture in Chicago, and can say he began it all right; but it was a noticeable fact that the *big* ones in the audience kept up a continual sign-making and began to criticise Mr. Jones right under his nose, and of course, lost the humorous points of his lecture. He was not employed to give you a lecture on something deep; we all went to have some fun. The subject was a funny one and would have proven such, if there had been less sign-making in the audience. We, for one, lay the blame more on the audience than on Mr. Jones. The idea of the Ohio men putting one or two of their fellows against Mr. Jones is simply laughable.

J.

NOTICE.

Catholic deaf-mutes of both sexes are invited to attend a meeting in St. Francis' Xavier Hall, West 15th Street, on Sunday, August 20th, 1893, at 3 P.M. A meeting of the Xavier Club will be held after this general meeting.

JAMES F. DONNELLY, *Pres't.*

J. W. Griffin, of Mertens, Tex., has been visiting his cousin, Mr. Henry McCards, of Venis, Tex., for several days. He returned home a week ago Sunday.

ST. LOUIS.

Home from the White City.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.

A Three Weeks' Budget of News.

(From our St. Louis Correspondent.)

We are now at home again from a two weeks' vacation in Chicago, in which we enjoyed a well earned tramp around its "White City," A very friendly commingling with its army of visiting delegates, a seat in the congress, where to one and all was secured the widest dissemination of the beneficent influences it exercised; a hilarious time at its mammoth picnic and banquet; a jovial night at its reception; a grand finale to the monster week, and every other sort of amusement and usefulness furnished by the deaf of Chicago, to whom we bow in acknowledgment a full recognition of their magnificent public spirit in bringing out the arrangements of the week very successfully and to every body's delight.

To our inquisitive friends, who staid at home, we could not give them a fair conception of the grand time we had. That can only be understood by a visit to the place where these festivities took place, and then they would say, alas! too late.

As our substitute, "J. H. M.," did not turn out any letters during our absence, therefore it gives us pleasure to chronicle all the happenings in St. Louis of the past three weeks.

Missouri was not well represented at the convention in numbers. St. Louis sent the unlucky number thirteen. There is no fault finding with this meagre attendance, our reasons are as plain and simple as some other cities-namely, depression in business and the financial stringency.

Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Dieckmann spent most of the sunny days with their old-time friend, Miss Lillie Koerner, at the Cream City, before they struck Chicago.

After the congress was over, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Kerr were next found in love with Detroit. Then to Ann Arbor they went, visiting relatives. Mr. Kerr concluded it was time to return to business this week, so he left his wife at Ann Arbor and came alone to St. Louis Tuesday morning. Much to his surprise he was told that there is not enough work for him for a week, and there is not a man in the whole town who is as repentant as he is now.

Before embracing old St. Louis again, Mr. James Chenery graced Kalamazoo, Mich., his old home, with a visit to his aunt.

Mr. Merrell and Mr. Hunter were the guests of the latter's brother in Englewood. It was only six hours before the train left, that Mr. Merrell made up his mind to see Chicago and its attractions.

J. E. Campbell and W. H. Schanb were surprised one Sunday morning to find the inscription "walk in" tacked to the door of Mr. and Mrs. Codman's house. They walked in, and were given a comfortable room.

Andrew Fritsch went up there with some others from the rowing club to which he belongs.

It was something uncommon to see Mr. Louis Kohlmeyer say Chicago beer is a little worse than that down in Texas.

F. A. Hammer looked more like a solemn philosopher in Jackson Park, than he is accustomed to be here.

Chas. Wolff said that in the annals of his travels he never saw such a gay time as that at Chicago. He is right.

Some three years ago, Mr. Lewis Minor, at the time a visitor from Louisiana, Mo., lectured to the club habitues on the dreadful consequences to deaf-mutes who have a mania for walking on the track. Through the papers of last week, we found something more dreadful than his lecture impressed on our minds. He was killed himself by the same thing he strenuously advised us to keep away from. A train on the Hannibal & St. Joe railroad struck him near Louisiana, Mo., and when the train was backed he was found in an unconscious condition. The engineer knew him well, and brought him to Clarksville, where he struggled between life and death for ten hours, breathing his last on the morning of July 26th.

His visits to St. Louis had gained for him a large circle of friends, who were shocked to learn of the accident. Willie Campbell mourns him like a lost brother. He was as bachelor, apparently not more than 40 years old, and at the time of his death owned some of the rich farms in Pike County.

Through collections taken up by the P. D., Mrs. J. J. Smith and her twin babies were enabled to take a week's recreation among the pine country air of Pialto Valley, Ill. She returned Tuesday, when George and Tom showed to their daddy their bronzed faces with some pride.

Our esteemed young friend, Mr. Amos D. Hill, Jr., whose facial expression many think was reared in humble imitation of ex-Gov. David B. Hill, of New York, has tendered his resignation to the Bachelor's Club, and it has been reluctantly accepted. Cupid's court will be open on September 20th, at Cassopolis, Mich., to receive him and a fair maiden of Michigan, by the name of Miss Lulu Carroll, into its holy orders and tie them forever.

It is quite significant that our Bachelor's Club is rapidly weakening. It is whispered that about four more desertions will take place, before the year is out.

Mrs. Ralph Udall returned home from Rockford, Ill., last week very much benefitted by her outing. With her husband she has begun housekeeping at 2902 South Jefferson Avenue, just across the corner from Benton Park.

According to the *Post Dispatch*, John A. Luke was robbed of a watch, some money, and a ticket to Kansas City, while asleep on 13th and Morgan Streets, early Thursday morning. John is now homeless, his stepmother having gone to Philadelphia, and he had to sleep on a doorstep as the only means of getting a much-needed rest.

Miss Bridget Hine's mother died recently and willed her $500.

Hereafter St. Louis can share the honor with other cities who have hitherto enjoyed the distinction of possessing a deaf-mute patentee. Thomas J. Brown is the man. The patent just granted him from Washington and Great Britain, is for a table for ironing purposes, with double folding legs. It is very simple in construction. When the lady gets through with her work, she can fold it in about the same manner as a folding chair and put it away as an ordinary board. At present Mr. Brown is filling orders for private families on his own hook, being unwilling to sell it for less than $5,000. The filing of the patent costs him $120.

At the congress, the reporter accidentally got into conversation with a correspondent named F. Elkins, of New York. Being a contributor to *Lippincott's Magazine* on the work of the various congresses, he will probably write up a short article on our own gathering, if space permits, in the November issue of that paper.

In Chicago it was with great pleasure that Mr. Frank Hartung and myself got ourselves introduced to ex-Gov. Sherwood, of Minnesota, and as a basis of his conversation, we found that he has a very keen interest in the welfare of deaf-mutes. He was a student at Yale College back in the 40's with one of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet's sons, and it was by associating with him that he got acquainted with the doings of deaf-mutes. As a sign of his affection for our benefactor, he said that we must never fail to venerate the elder Gallaudet, whose statue was in the Manufactures and Liberal Arts Building.

Our comely young ladies, Misses Emma Schum and Lizzie Fleighmann, are rusticating at the latter's country home in Rich Hill, this State.

The wild rumor of Saturday night that Frank Mearth, lately of New Orleans, had abandoned his wife and fortified himself alone in Chicago, is a lie of the first water. He did go to Chicago to look for work, but was disappointed, and he returned home in two days.

Andrew B. Miller has been awarded a case with William, on the *Homeopathic Review*, and several other monthlies.

Mrs. J. H. Cloud is summering in Taylorville, Ill., the home of her mother.

Sportsman's Park last Saturday night held seats for Mr. and Mrs. Froning, W. E. Guss, E. D. Kingon and W. H. Schaub, to witness the bombardment of Fort Sumter in historical realisism.

Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Sullivan are back in the city, Charley having settled down to honest business in the Southern Pacific shops at Sacramento, Cal. They will be remembered as being the cause of much trouble in Kansas City last winter. He was again up to his ears in trouble in Washington State. An impostor working the deaf and dumb dodge sold books in Tacoma, giving his name as Mr. C. E. Sullivan. Before a blue coat could lay his hands on him, he escaped and made for another city. Mr. Sullivan, the deaf-mute, dropped in Seattle from Montana a week afterwards, and was arrested for being wanted in Tacoma. He was incarcerated for a day, his exoneration being refused till he could furnish sufficient evidence to show that he was not the man. He was then let loose and hurried away to California. Last Monday his wife gave birth to a ten-pound boy baby.

Frederick Hammer got tired of killing time these dull days, and the only thing he found that could relieve him was to go to St. Paul, Minn., where he went Thursday night.

Just to amuse himself, Henry Fritz rode on his iron-horse to Breese, Ill., the other week. He had an eventful journey. It rained hard; the roads were muddy; his wheel broke three times; and he wasted some days in going in the wrong direction.

Reny Schneider took Miss L. M. McHose, for a visit to Miss Lida M. Wilson, at Columbia, Monroe Co., Ills., Sunday.

John M. Jones will probably go to work for the government, as a stone mason on the Ohio River, in Indiana, preparatory to taking a short vacation during the winter at Hot Springs, Ark., where he hopes to recuperate a lame leg.

It is only a short time till the election of new officers for the club during 1893–94 will take place. Just for our pleasure we present a ticket, with the names of able and experienced members, who if elected in their respective offices, would make an admirable board for the club's management.

PRESIDENT.....*W. E. Guss*
VICE-PRESIDENT.....*C. D. Kingon*
CORRESPONDING SEC'Y...*H. L. Johnson, Jr*
RECORDING SEC'Y.....*G. D. Hunter*
TREASURER.....*A. D. Hill, Jr*
COLLECTOR.....*L. A. Froning*
SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.....*John H. May*

"Tarnes" thinks the above slate will not be badly smashed unless some dark horse is elected.

"What do you want," shouted the waiter in good beer-garden style to a group of two Missourians and three Michiganders who were sitting around a table in the German restaurant at the World's Fair.

"Four beers and one seltzer," was the reply. A few seconds later the waiter returned with four glasses of the foaming beverage and a plate of hot frankfurter sausage, which he unintentionally assigned to a St. Louisan.

"Great heavens! Who on the earth told you I wanted them," retorted the Missourian. There was a wild stare on his face and a general laugh from the others.

The above is a fair example of the many instances of absent-mindedness noticed among the foreigners in Midway Plaisance, and in some cases the mistakes mostly came from our own gesticulations.

TARNES.

Philadelphia.

Next Wednesday evening, the 22d inst., at 7.30 o'clock, Rev. Mr. J. M. Koehler, Rector of All Souls' Church will solemnize the marriage of Mr. John Harry Sands of this city, and Miss Annie Brown of Chester, Pa., at the bride's house in that town. Details of the ceremony will be given by your representative after the occasion.

Mr. Peter Huster, the well-known wealthy bachelor of about 30 years of age, having enjoyed a visit to the World's Fair in Chicago, and also to Niagara Falls, for two weeks, arrived home safely last Saturday. He wishes that he should have staid at the Fair longer, but his business required him to be at home.

Last Thursday evening the Social Committee, comprising Messrs. W. G. Pownall, W. A. Miles and Thos. D. Delp, did their best to make the members of All Souls' Club happy, by bringing more than a half dozen watermelons, which the members swallowed within half an hour. Miss Nettie Stemple, of Soudersburg, Pa., and Mr. Davis, hailing from Ohio, claiming to be an ex-detective, and Mrs. Hannah Welch, were among the party.

Teacher—"What makes you look so sad?"

Pupil—"A teamster called a man a bad name."

"Mercy! I don't wonder you are shocked."

"Yes'm; an' the man was a good deal bigger than the teamster, an' cud a-knocked him skyhigh; but the man was deaf an' didn't hear, an' there wasn't any fun after all."

Yesterday afternoon, Messrs. Wm. McKinney, Martin C. Fortescue and Wm. A. Miles, paid a flying visit to Mr. and Mrs. Sharrar, at their farm house, in Ryers, Montgomery Co., Pa.

Mrs. M. J. Syle, who went to visit her children and relatives in New York last week, has returned home.

Miss Laura Taylor is enjoying her visit at Mr. and Mrs. Peck's, in Scranton, Pa., for a few weeks. Mrs. Peck is her sister.

Mr. Chas. Pennell, went to Island Heights, N. J., last Friday, and retured home to-day. He had a very good time there.

Mr. Henry Blanckensee spent his vacation in Atlantic City, N. J., for a week. He returned home yesterday, in order to resume his "needle and thread" work.

Although James Free, colored, of Seventeenth and Lombard Streets, appealed to charitable people in West Philadelphia last Saturday by means of a card stating that he was deaf and dumb, he heard a policeman's order to move on at Forty-second and Market Streets, and when arrested, begged the officer to let him go. He was locked up in the 21st district station house.

Mr. Ormrod, of Upland, Chester Co., Pa., who won a running race in Chicago, says he wonders why he never received a medal. He wants it at once.

Your correspondent will give your readers particulars of the excrusion and picnic of All Souls' Church and Club, on Thursday, in his next letter.

THE RECORDER.

Struck by an Engine.

CALEDONIA, O., Aug 5.—Mr. Ferdinand Ganshorn, a deaf and dumb young man residing at Caledonia, was struck by the engine of Erie train 88 Saturday evening about 8 o'clock, near the depot at this village.

Young Ganshorn was standing on the east platform of the depot and had apparently decided to go to his home, which necessitated the crossing of the Erie track. Just as he stepped on the track the pilot of the engine hit him and he was thrown to the middle of the street, a distance of thirty feet from the place where he was struck.

Those who witnessed the accident, but were powerless to in any way prevent it, hurried to the young man, and expected that he had received fatal injuries, and he was at once carried to Noah Lee's. He had been struck in the back and received several cuts and bruises upon his head and body, but none of which will necessarily result in death. Sunday he had recovered sufficiently to be up and round the house.

Ganshorn is a cousin of the late Willie Lee, and was with that young man when he was killed in Iowa last spring.

CHICAGO.

Chicago and the De L'Epee Bust.

WHAT THE PAS-A-PAS LOST BY THE CONGRESS.

Brevities.

From our Chicago Correspondent.

The controversy over the bust and the alleged ingratitude of the deaf has led some correspondents to lay it all at the door of Chicago mutes. Such a course is in my opinion ill advised to say the least. The Chicago mutes did not vociferiously insist that the gift should remain in the city, but they put on their fighting clothes as soon as they saw others working among disinterested members of the convention to get the bust given to the keeping of their respective places. In my opinion, Kendall Green would have been the best place, but it has one of Abbe l'Epee already, and also one of Abbe Sicard, and the west may as well have one too, and Chicago is not only the metropolis of the west, but it is also the most accessible of any city to residents of Maine and California, North Dakota and Florida. The Pas-a-Pas Club has paid express charges amounting to $14.90 on the bust, and until a final place of deposit is agreed upon it will rest in the exposition, then the Art Palace, and finally should Chicago be decided upon as the place it will adjourn to the massive new library building to be erected on the lake front. Personally I do not care a continental for the strictures passed upon the Chicago mutes for their conduct during the congress. They did the best they knew to make it pleasant for the strangers in their midst, and if there were any slight, it must be excused because instead of less than a score Europeans to lionize they had the cream of the mutes of the United States and Canada to entertain, and it was not a light task. According to a preliminary report made to the Pas-a-Pas Club the total expenses of the congress footed up about $1014.90, and the total receipts aggregated some $1025. Before the congress convened the Pas-a-Pas Club had about $274.40 in a savings bank, beside about that much made during the winter from picnics, dances, amateur theatricals and lectures, and the day after the congress it had about $2.44 in the bank. I think they did well, and to the carping correspondents I would repeat the legend in a mining town concert hall, "Pleas don't shoot de piannist; he's doin' de best he new," so far as criticism of Chicago hospitalty is concerned.

I agree with the JOURNAL that the various papers presented at the Congress should be collected and printed in a volume. I think it can be done at a reasonable price, and that if 200 or 250 copies are ordered the book can be produced for $1.00 a copy, and as a collection of the best thoughts of the deaf of the world it is worth a hundredfold that amouut. I never took much stock in the promises of World's Congress Auxiliary to print the proceedings, because I thought that they would run the work of the deaf in a same series of books with the topics of other Congresses, and then through its immensity the works would gather dust in public libraries, undisturbed by any one except patient bookworms or enthusiastic votaries of scientific knowledge. I think, too, that the sooner the subject is mooted and a conclusion reached the better.

Our lively friend, Jacques Loew, has been caught for a considerable sum in the failure of the Silverman Bank. He had about $350 more to deposit in the bank, including a good deal from the sale of picnic tickets, but he forgot to deposit one day, and and the next day the bank was closed. Mr. Regensburg's folks also keep an account with this bank. Silverman claims he would open to-morrow (Monday), but the Chicago paper, which has been analyzing his affairs doubt is ability to do so.

The large photograph of the National Convention is ready for distribution, and is a very good one for the price charged. To any one sending $1.25 to O. H. Regensburg, 3424 Wabash Avenue, or C. C. Codman, 947 West Lake Street, before September 15th, a photograph of the Pas-a-Pas Club will be thrown in free. The sum of $1.25 is very small for a souvenir of one of the leading events in the history of mutedom.

Oscar H. Regensburg is home from the Indiana watering place, and reported having had a tip-top time. Reggie looked as sunburnt as a Sandwich Islander, his girth considerably widened, his moustache cut off, and his eyes clear as crystal. He expressed himself enthusiastically over the hospitalities of Mr. and Mrs. Field Morrow, Mrs. Corwin, and other Indiana mutes visiting at Lake Wassawa.

A. W. Gifford, sign and house painter, of Indianola, Iowa, Gilbert Mortland, of Bridgeport, Conn., and Morris Miller, of South Bend, Ind., are the latest arrivals in the town to see the White City, and expressed the sights as worth coming twice as far to see.

J. G. Parkinson, '69, is the latest candidate for membership in the Pas-a-Pas Club. He was struck with the fine show of intellectual force and social enterprise made by his fellow mutes during the Congress, that he was brought to mingle more freely with them.

B. Field, of Racine, Wis., has been viewing the World's Fair for the last week. Mr. Field was born in Norway, and educated there for eight years. He then came here, and spent two years at Delavan, Wis., learning the English language.

Charley Sullivan of West Oakley street came among his friends as a total stranger Sunday. Cause—he has shaved off the chin beard he had worn since the time man's memory runs back to.

Mrs. Edwin Bowes gave a small and elegant reception last week in honor of her sister and niece, Mrs. Acheson and Miss Pauline Acheson.

Our young friend Frank P. Gibson has come out in a new role, and the world will hereafter be viewed by him through Brazilian pebbles.

Miss Grace Rhodes and Miss Susie McKee are spending the dull season at their homes at a loss how to put in their evenings.

Miss Rosa Halpen, who has been the guest of Mrs. J. J. Kleinhans, leaves for Rochester Thursday of this week.

Mort. Sonneborn and L. E. Taylor are visiting in New York and other Eastern points.

Harry C. Ross goes home Thursday to Cincinnati on a visit.

Jacques Loew is visiting in New York City.

BOHEME.

EASTON, PA.

THE ANNUAL PICNIC AT BETHLEHEM.

Never has there been a more successful picnic of the annual ones than that held on Calypso Island, Bethlehem, Pa., on Wednesday, August 9th. The Bethlehem *Times* estimates the number of people there, both hearing and deaf, at about eight hundred. The number of deaf-mutes present this year was far more than last year. Many new faces could be seen.

The arrangements, as in years past, were made by Miss Carrie Hess, girls' supervisor in the Oral Department at the Pennsylvania Institute for Deaf at Mt. Airy, and the picnickers were well looked after. Games, etc., were indulged in.

At three o'clock the deaf and friends assembled before the band-stand in annual convention. The Rt. Rev. J. Mortimer Levering, of the Moravian Church, Bethlehem, presided upon invitation, and the exercises, which followed, were of an interesting and edifying character.

The first speaker was Prof. A. L. E. Crouter, principal of the Pennsylvania Institute. His speech was very interesting to both portions of the audience—deaf and hearing.

Four graduates—Mamie Hess, Mrs. Bradburg, Lizzie Evans and Eliza Longbridge, then sang "Nearer, my God, to Thee," in the sign-language, which moved many in the large audience to tears. The simplicity of expression and the graceful sign-making struck the hearts of all.

Rev. B. F. Callen, of Bethlehem, was the next speaker, and was attentively listened to. Rev. Mr. Callen, was followed by J. M. Harris, of Belfast, Ireland, who has charge of a similar institute there. J. D. Kirkhuff, an instructor in the Oral Department of the Pennsylvania Institute, and Rev. J. M. Koehler, of All Souls' Church, Philadelphia, also made appropriate remarks.

After the convention had adjourned, the picnickers were photographed in a group by Alex. L. Pach, of Easton.

Among those present were: Mamie Hess, Francis Bergel, Jonathan Havey, Nellie Petfield, Paul Horn and George Wechter, of Bethlehem; Milton Keck, Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury, John Vankirk and wife, Mrs. Dorney, Susan Everhart, Lizzie Fernekees, Lizzie Heiligh, Kate Schmoyer, Martha Steckel and Oliver Krause, of Allentown; Mr. and Mrs. Elam Will, A. L. Pach, "Bones," and William King, of Easton; Myrtie Raub, of Riegelsville; Eliza Longbridge and Lizzie Evans, of Catasauqua; Charles Switzgable and Willard Hill, of Hazleton; Joseph Smith and Robert Drumheller, of Bangor; Mr. Lee, Mrs. Coulter, Susan McKinney and Sallie Worrall, of Philadelphia; George Andreas, of Bath; George Siegfried, of Kutztown; Capitola Biery, of Mertztown; Mr. and Mrs. Merrill, of Middaughs; John Wambold, of Coopersburg; Daniel Muters, of Hazletown; Jacob Bessman, Philadelphia; Harry and William Fernekees, Allentown; Nettie Stemple, Stroudsburg; Lydia Bingham, Hazleton; Harrison Yoder, Reading; Leinberger, Easton; Mr. Arnold, Allentown, and lots others whose names I failed to learn.

Those who live in Bethlehem and Allentown accompanied the Easton delegation to the depot upon returning home, and such a jolly time was never had. Some toughs gathered together at the window of the ladies' waiting room, and began annoying us. But on the part of some of the boys they were given our terms, which were to walk away or take the consequences. They soon decided to keep away from the window, and thus escape a thrashing, which we promised to provide them with if the annoying was not stopped. Such fellows who make it their practice to annoy deaf-mutes, will not get away so easy as they probably expect to.

Miss Eliza Longbridge, of Catasauqua, is visiting Mrs. Elam Will.

Misses Nettie Stemple, of Stroudsburg, Emma Kershner, of Robesonia, and Mamie Hess, of Bethlehem, stopped in Easton a few hours *en route* from Bethlehem to Stroudsburg. They were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Elam Will during their short stay.

John Wambold, who has been spending a couple of days here, returned home to Freedensville on Sunday.

BONES.

COLUMBUS.

(From our Columbus correspondent.)

At 9:25 P.M., Thursday, August 8th, Mrs. Cynthia Willard Hubbell passed peacefully away. She was the widow of the late H. N. Hubbell, the first superintendent of the Ohio Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. Full of years, four score and seven, she has passed to her reward. She had been failing for some time, and the immediate cause of her demise was paralysis.

A son, Alfred, and a daughter, Mrs. Peter Conrad, are the sole survivors. With the former she had lived for many years at her residence, 239 East Town Street.

The funeral exercises were held at her late residence Thursday afternoon, and were marked for their simplicity, entirely in keeping with her good and unostentatious life she bore while living. Her deeds of kindness to the poor and needy were many, and were extended without the sound of trumpets. Peace to her ashes.

The *State Journal* gives the following account of the funeral services:

FUNERAL OF MRS. HUBBELL.

The funeral of Mrs. Cynthia W. Hubbell took place from her late residence at 339 East Town Street, yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The service was conducted by Rev. J. L. Grover, assisted by Rev. S. R. Clark, superintendent of the Institution for the Deaf, and was interpreted for the benefit of the deaf present by Rev. Benjamin Talbot. The pall-bearers were Messrs. McGregor, Greener, Patterson, deaf teachers, and Supervisor Lewis Flenniken, of the institution, who is a son of the first pupil who was received by Rev. Horatio N. Hubbell when he opened the first school for the deaf in Ohio at the northwest corner of High and Broad Streets, in 1829. The remains were aid to rest in the family lot in Green Lawn Cemetery, by the side of Horatio N. Hubbell, whose grave is marked by a monument, which attracts general attention by the name being chiseled in the letters of the manual alphabet. Mrs. Hubbell left two children who are residents of this city, Mr. Alfred H. Hubbell, who gave her filial devotion both rare and beautiful, and Mrs. Peter Conrad. Mrs. Hubbell was the last link connecting the present with the past in the history of the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, and her ltfe was full of years and good deeds, especially during her active membership of the Second Presbyterian Church, which dated from 1839, when it was established by thirty-one members, among whom were her husband and herself.

Messrs. J. W. W. Powell, L. L. Gibson, wife and son, Jacob Emerling and wife, Seb. Schrioner, Mr. Martin lately from Germany, Frank Cannon, and Misses Cora Young and R. Peters, all of Akron, formed part of a large excursion party that came to the city last Sunday from the above place. The objective point of the visitors was, of course, the Institution. It being vacation there were very few persons around there with whom they could confab. Several of the visitors repaired to the residences of some of the deaf, and enjoyed quite a time. Most of the visitors returned home on the 6 P.M. train. Messrs. Powell and Gibson, in company with Mr. Pratt, called upon a number of their friends and indulged in old-time talk, and doings of their school days in the old buildings. They left on the midnight train.

Pratt C. Williamson came in with an excursion party Thursday, and was a caller at the Institution.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Corbett departed for their home, Bellaire, Tuesday.

Mr. B. O. Sprague was here Thursday. He was accompanied by his brother-in-law, Mr. Ansel Williams. The latter is supervisor at the Missouri Institution and teacher of woodcarving. He attended school at the Kansas School for a number of years, but received his graduation papers from the one where he is now employed.

The girls, upon their return to school in the fall, will find their study rooms more attractive than hitherto. The walls have been papered with a design that is quite pleasing and gives to the rooms a more cheerful aspect than given by mere painted walls.

Miss Nellie Jones has the sincere sympathy of her many friends in the death of her father, which occurred last Saturday evening. Although he had been sick some time, yet his case was not considered serious. A day or two before the end came, he was suddenly taken worse. Bright's disease was his ailment. The remains were taken to Newark for burial by the side of his wife. Miss Jones has a deaf brother who is a pupil of the Institution.

A. B. G.

Aug. 12, '93.

James Nack.

A. Oakey Hall, in an article entitled "Forgotten Poets of Manhattan" in the *Home Journal*, says:

"A curiosity of a poet was a scrivener in the law office of the county clerk when I was a law student. He was named James Nack, and as a deaf mute realized the sound of his name: for he owned the perfect knack of reading by the motion of your lips what you desire: or what you were saying. He had published a volume of his lyrics, to which Prosper M. Wetmore, another forgotten poet, and once a great public man had written a preface. Every lawyer and law student bought a copy from the picturesque looking scrivener-poet. The curiosit was that although deaf and dumb from his birth, his descriptions of a purling brook, of the song of birds and the humming of insects in a poem entitled 'Spring is coming,' were as perfect as are similar pictures of sounds in nature by Bryant or Whittier."

FANWOOD.

The Truth Should be the Aim of Correspondents

WHEN WRITING ABOUT THIS INSTITUTION.

Brief Notes.

From our Fanwood Correspondent.

We can not account for the many false reports our friend "Cris" has been sending to the *Deaf-Mutes' Register* about this Institution, neither can we see what good it can do to him or the *Register* to exaggerate things. "Cris" states in his letter of August 3d, that both the old laundry building and the power house have been torn down, and new buildings are being built to take their places. Such is not the case. The old laundry building, which has done service these many years, still remains. The power house also has not been touched. If they are to be torn down, the new structures will have to be erected first. There has been some talk about it, but so far no definite action has been taken, or we would have known of it, and announced the same. What surprises us most, is that "Cris" was at the Institution on the 28th of July last, and was able to see with his own eyes that such was not the case, so we repeat that we do not understand what on earth he means by misleading the public by writing such reports.

In the same article he states that the pupils will be uniformed next Fall, provided the $50,000 appopriated is not exhausted. We don't know from whence he obtained all this information, but will state that such is not the fact. Principal Currier in addition authorizes us to say that he regards it as extremely bad taste in correspondents putting things into print reports of this school about which they know nothing, and if any one wishes for information, they should apply to the right person.

"Cris" also states that the High Class boys will lose some of their privileges when they return to school in the Fall, and then gives the readers of the *Register* in advance the changes proposed in their study room and sleeping appartments, and then hastily comes to the conclusion that the old quarters are preferable to the new ones.

Such reports as these go a great way towards injuring the deaf among the hearing people, and we are more than surprised that the editor of the *Register* is willing to publish matter that has no foundation.

The animus of this correspondent is clearly indicated by such false statements, and it is unfortunate that anyone should allow personal feelings to bias public communications.

Every deaf person should rejoice at the improvement of the parent Institution, and by stating facts the correspondents of the deaf-mute press could send a thrill of joy through the heart of every worthy deaf-mute in Empire State.

NOTES.

Mr. Washington A. Gordon, who graduated in 1881, receiving the Demilt prize for the best moral character, we learn is now at Patchogue, Suffolk Co., N. Y. Upon graduating he put his prize, a five dollar-gold piece, in a bank and kept on adding to it till the bank was wrecked. Mr. Gordon lost all confidence in banks and decided to keep his money in his trunk, as out of about $100 he only got out $15. We are, however, glad to learn that Mr. Gordon is now doing well. He afterwards bought a piece real estate, and planted a small garden and found it so very interesting and profitable, that he went into it more largely year after year till now he is able to supply nearly all the principal boarding houses and hotels in the vicinity of Patchogue, N. Y., with vegetables.

Misses Nellie and Mary Long, sisters of the two Long brothers who are working in the printing office this summer, were at the Institution on Wednesday.

Miss Agnes Craig would like the address of Miss Hannah Schankweiler, of Philadelphia, Pa. Will some one send it to her, and receive her thanks for their trouble.

Miss Johanna Zettel was made very happy on the 9th inst., the anniversary of her 14th birthday. She received from her mother a ten dollar gold piece, from her god-mother, Mrs. Susan L. Henry, a handsomely bound common-prayer book, and from "A. Quad," advice to read the prayer book and be happy.

John H. Hogan came up on Friday. Johnny no longer takes to the old-fashioned idea of tramping long distances on foot, and has purchased a bicycle. He told us that he considered himself lucky to be working in such a good place, where he can make so much money, while a great many are idle owing to the inability of employers to "pay the printers." Johnny is all right. Now and then he takes a spin and a fall on that new bicycle of his, and altogether is having a very profitable as well as enjoyable vacation.

A. QUAD.

Prof A G Bell
Volta Bureau
3414 Q St

SOUTH DAKOTA'S METROPOLIS.

Sioux Falls is the metropolis of the young State of South Dakota. It is a city of an estimated population of from thirteen to fifteen thousand, and is a busy city, being the manufacturing and distributing center of the State, as well as the distributing point for a large part of the territory in northwestern Iowa and southwestern Minnesota. Its shipping facilities are unsurpassed by any other western town of its size; it has five different lines of railroads, and is just now building the sixth line—the Sioux Falls, Yankton & Southwestern road. From all this it would naturally be supposed that the city contained a sufficient number of deaf people to warrant a weekly letter in the JOURNAL, but I have to say that such is not the case. It is true that our beautiful little city contains more deaf residents than any other of the South Dakota cities, but they are those connected with the South Dakota School for deaf-mutes and a few young pupils. The local happenings among these would probably make a good weekly budget of news for the JOURNAL, but the trouble is to get all that is worth publishing. Those who are staying at the school this summer are very few. The superintendent and his wife are not at home at the present writing, but the affairs of the school are in responsible hands during their short absence. Of those who have been to the World's Fair, but four have returned. The rest are visiting relatives and friends in the East and South. As their duties here do not begin before the opening of school, on September 13th, it is safe to say that they will hardly be seen here till a few days before school opens.

There is not much going on at the school these dog days. I can speak of but few sweeping improvements or alterations being on the tapis. Painting and renovating the entire basement of the main building and laying a new floor in the kitchen, are some of the principal improvements being completed this summer. It might be said, however, that we look for greater things in the fall after the school session has begun.

An item of news, which reached our ears the other day, was to the effect that the mother of two of our young pupils has been adjudged insane by the county board of insanity, and committed to the Insane Asylum at Yankton. This family lives not over a mile from the school, and the little boys are occasional callers here during the vacations. About two years ago this same woman got a fit of insanity, and tried to drown herself and two of her little boys in the river, but was prevented from carrying out her designs. She also attempted to cut her baby in twain with a carving knife. After a period of treatment at the Insane Asylum, she was pronounced cured, and came back to live with her family. To all appearances she was cured, but only temporarily. Her husband is a poor man, and his wife's afflictions fall heavily upon him. He has four young ones to look after. So far as known here, this is the second case of insanity occurring in a family sending one or more children here as pupils.

Since my return from the World's Fair and the Congresses of the Deaf and their instructors, I have been able to look back upon my little trip and short stay in Chicago as of great value to myself in many ways. What I learned in my intercourse with the instructors of the deaf will prove valuable in my educational work here, and what I learned in my intercourse with the deaf themselves will enable me to better understand many cases coming under my hand during the term, notwithstanding the fact that I have spent all but one of the past twelve years among the deaf. Without doubt my case will apply to very many of the instructors of the deaf who were present at one or more of the meetings held in Chicago. After all, the meetings were held to expand the cranium of such as myself, if I am allowed to pose both as an instructor and as one of those properly belonging to the deaf as a class.

Speaking of this matter calls to my mind the editorial in the JOURNAL of August 3d. Mr. Hodgson laments the possibility of the many papers read at the congresses never being printed. It will be a thing always to be regretted if this is not done. The authors of the papers went to great labor preparing them, keeping in mind the benefit to accrue from their being read by the deaf and their instructors throughout the civilized world. To sit in a hot room and see them delivered, is not worth the fare to Chicago and return, but to see them delivered and then to see them printed in full, and having access to any one of them at a moment's notice, more than pays the expense incurred in getting them before you. It can not be denied that no one who attended the congresses, and sat and listened through all sessions, secured all the wheat that there was to be secured after the chaff had been disposed of. But it will be admitted that if the papers are all printed in book form and copies furnished to all who want them, and will pay for them, the value of the papers read will be felt, and the deaf-mute world will be all the wiser. As a member of the National Association of the Deaf, I am in favor of the association taking hold and having the papers printed. I am confident that every one, who has a word in the matter, will speak in favor of having the papers published as suggested.

That editorial meeting held in the hall of the Pas-a-Pas Club on the afternoon of July 20th, will not soon be forgotten by those who had the good fortune to be present. The room was already warm when President Smith called the meeting to order, but the temperature began to speedily rise higher after the discussion was fairly started. The editors wanted to use a club over the heads of the correspondents, and *vice versa*, but no blood was drawn, however. The reason for this is not far to seek—newspaper boys have sense enough to behave themselves. For my part I am feeling all right over the results of the committee's work and the balloting. The re-election of Editor J. L. Smith as president showed that his short reign over such a congregation of brains gave entire satisfaction, and at the same time it caused a feeling of pride to rise in the breast of one western delegate. Those who are "within the charmed circle," to use racetrack parlance, will probably recognize in this the author of this communication.

"Free Lance," "the stormy petrel of deaf-mute affairs," and "Boheme," who is apparently prepared to tackle a South Dakota cyclone, have so thoroughly sized up the congresses, reception, etc., that there remains very little to say upon these matters now. They have treated them to the satisfaction, in the main, of many western delegates. You know how hard it is to suit the palate of one who has grown up in "the wild and woolly west." It is not for me to say how well the people of the effete east have been suited.

While I am in accord with your correspondents in most matters presented in the last two or three issues of the JOURNAL, I will take the liberty of disagreeing in a few points. "Boheme" lauded the picnic at Clybourne Park almost to the skies. He must have been there, and undoubtedly was on the "right side" of the management. I had the ill fortune (or rather good luck), to see nothing of that crowded train of picnic goers, but the unusual number of sick people met the day after the picnic and the statements of every one met convinced me I had not lost much. I am not sorry I did not go to the picnic, but I am sorry I did not witness the laughable attempt of one of the Chicago mutes trying to walk over the railroad company! Everybody but "Boheme" says it was a farce. What does he call it? That young man who attempted the great feat should hereafter put a little more spice in his transactions.

I do not believe Prof. Blattner is an enemy of the deaf teachers, as some one told "Free Lance." Prof. Blattner took his initiative lessons in the rudiments and mysteries of the sign-language from a prominent deaf teacher, and all that I have ever seen or heard of the professor never contained a taint of the charge that he was an "enemy" of the deaf teachers.

TIP TYLER.

"A Sample Brick."

EDITOR DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL: After reading the deaf-mute newspapers in New England, like the JOURNAL, *Register* and *Silent World*, I think that the JOURNAL is the best paper for the deaf-mutes in the U. S. There is more news about my friends everywhere in it. The letters of correspondents are written very finely, and their views are very good and interesting. I am always glad to read the JOURNAL, but have lost my interest in the other papers, as they do not give us all the news or opinions of the best deaf-mutes. I always like to knows what others think and hope you will keep the JOURNAL as good as it is always. Every deaf-mute ought to subscribe for the JOURNAL, as it is the best for them. I would advise all the deaf-mutes in the United States to support one good paper—better than many poor ones.

Yours truly,
GEO. A. HOLMES,
Registry of Deeds, Boston, Mass.
BOSTON, Aug. 9, '93.

Rev. Mr. Cloud's Appointments.

Kansas City, Mo.—August 27th, at 10:30 A.M. and 3 P.M. Grace Church Chapel.
St. Louis, Mo.—September 3d, and afterwards regular weekly services at the Cathedral Chapel at 11 A.M.

New York, August 14, 1893.

The beginning of first-rate storekeeping is reciprocal confidence between buyer and seller. "Bring back what you don't like"—that is the shortest road to it.

Good goods; that comes next, and really is covered by the first. If our suits, hats, furnishings and shoes are not what they ought to be, you will bring them back—wont you please?—of course.

We hunt the world over for the best cloths to make our clothing of; and we leave no stone unturned to get the right sort of hats, shoes, and furnishings to go with it.

But that is not all.

A. L. Thomas, a deaf-mute salesman, will be glad to show you our stock at the Prince Street store when you can conveniently call to look at clothing, hats or shoes.

Free deliveries to all points within one hundred miles of New York City, excepting C. O. D. packages.

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DIRECTORY.

For the convenience of the public, we publish in this column, IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER *a list of Societies, Clubs and Associations of Deaf-Mutes.*

ALL SOULS' WORKING PEOPLE'S CLUB & CLERC LITERARY ASSOCIATION.

This club, organized on September 22d, 1865, and reorganized November 28th, 1883, is entirely non-sectarian, and any deaf person over eighteen years of age may join it by agreeing to pay a small sum of money monthly for its support. The purpose of the club is to supplement the instruction received while at school, by a course of lectures and other literary exercises, and the provision of reading matter of a suitable character. In addition, harmless and rational amusements are provided. The club has the use of the guild rooms in All Souls' Church for the Deaf, Franklin Street, above Green. The officers of the club are: Rev. J. M. Koehler, *Ex-officio* Chairman; (Vacant) Vice-Chairman; M. C. Fortescue, President; Wm. McKinney, First Vice-President; Herbert Scott, Second Vice-President; J. S. Reider, Secretary and Treasurer, whose address is No. 1812 Marston Street; Mrs. J. S. Reider, Assistant Secretary; Wm. McKinney, Assistant Treasurer; and Harry Gunkel, Sergeant-at-Arms. The club rooms are open on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

APOLLO WORKINGMEN'S CLUB.

The object of the Apollo Workingmen's Club, a branch of Southwark Turn and Sonntagsschul, is to advance its members in social, intellectual and physical welfare. Members take regular exercise in the gymnasium of the Verein every Tuesday and Friday evenings. Business meetings are held on the first Saturday evening of every month at the Southwark Turn Halle, 1127—33 Wharton Street. The officers for 1892—'93 are: President, William G. Pownall; Vice-President, Abraham Jaggard; Secretary, James E. Morony; Assistant Secretary, Henry Blanckensee; and Treasurer, Wm. Henry Lipsett. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary at Southwark Turn Halle, 1127—33 Wharton Street, Phila.

BALTIMORE DEAF-MUTE SOCIETY.

The Society holds its meetings every alternate Wednesday in the basement of the Primitive Baptist Church, on Madison St., one door east of Calvert St. Its object is for improving the mental faculties of the deaf, and of cultivating a taste for literature, oratory and debate, and of exerting a good moral influence by social intercourse. Lectures will be announced from time to time by the President. The officers are President, Wm. McElroy; Vice-President, James O. Amoss; Secretary, John A. Brandlick; Treasurer, John E. Fowble; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. S. Anderson. Address all letters, etc., to the Baltimore Society for the Deaf, Madison St., 1 Door East Calvert.

CALIFORNIA ASSOCIATION.

This association is a branch of the Y. M. C. A., of San Francisco. President, Theodore Grady; Vice-President, Koosuth Selig; Secretary, Wm. H. Winslow; Treasurer, Henry J. McCoy; Librarian, Frank B. Shattuck. Divine services first and third Sundays in each month, alternate at 11 A.M. Regular business meetings, first Thursday in each month. Address all communications to the Secretary, Wm. H. Winslow, 233 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

CINCINNATI SOCIETY.

The Anderson Society dates its organization from 1879, and has for its objects the *mutual improvement* and *social enjoyment* of its members and their friends in general. It holds meetings in Anderson Hall, No. 192 West Fifth Street, every Saturday at eight o'clock P.M., excepting the business meeting specified on the fourth Saturday of each month. Ardine Rembeck is President, Wiltshire Oxley, Recording Secretary, and Mrs. Alfred A. Bierlein, Corresponding Secretary. All communications should be addressed to the Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Alfred A. Bierlein, 38 Celestial Street, Cincinnati, O.

DEAF-MUTES' UNION LEAGUE OF NEW YORK CITY.

This organization is one formed for the purpose of bringing into closer intercourse, the former students of the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes of the City of New York, and to disseminate such views as will tend to their welfare. It meets on the second and fourth Saturday evenings of each month at 19 West 27th Street, corner of Broadway. President, Adolph Pfeiffer; 1st Vice-President, Marx Levy; 2nd Vice-President, Simon Hirsch; Financial Secretary, James B. Gass; Secretary-Treasurer, Francis W. Nuboer, 904 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

FANWOOD QUAD CLUB.

The Fanwood Quad Club is an organization composed mainly of deaf journeymen printers and writers for the deaf press, in New York and vicinity, but it is not confined to these alone, and admits any deaf person, who has attained the age of discretion, and is of good character and intelligence. Its object is "to cultivate fraternal feelings, to promote the social relations, and to uphold and assist what is deemed helpful or beneficial to its members, as individuals, and to the deaf at large as a class." The officers for the ensuing year are: Edwin A. Hodgson, President; Charles J. Le Clercq, Vice-President; Wm. G. Jones, Secretary; Thos. F. Fox, Treasurer. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Station M, New York City.

GALLAUDET SOCIETY, OF BOSTON.

The Gallaudet Society for Deaf-Mutes (formerly the "Cambridge Society") holds its meetings Wednesdays, at 7:30 P.M., at St. Andrew's Hall, 38 Chambers St. Every Sunday, at 10:45 A.M. Rev. Dr. Gallaudet's clergymen appear on the first and third Sundays of each month. All are welcome. Literary exercises once a month. Lectures, social gatherings, etc., occasionally. The officers for 1892-93 are: E. W. Frisbee, President; A. A. Small, Vice-President; Albert S. Tufts, Secretary; F. H. Stover, Treasurer, and P. M. Parcells, Librarian. Communications are to be addressed to the Secretary, 38 Chambers Street, care of St. Andrews's House, Boston.

GRANITE STATE MISSION.

The Granite State Deaf-Mute Mission meets every year in different parts of New Hampshire, and elects its officers every other year. The object of the mission is to promote the moral welfare of the mute community in the State. The officers are as follows:—Willie E. White, President, 128 Bowers St., Nashua; Mrs. Minnia Fish, Secretary, Nashua; Willie A. Deering, Treasurer, Pittsfield.

KANSAS CITY DEAF-MUTE CLUB

This club organized January 7th, 1893, is entirely non-sectarian. Any deaf or semi-mute gentleman can join by paying the initation fee of $2.00 and stipulated annual dues. The purpose of the club is to cultivate the social and mental improvement of its members, to provide suitable reading matter, also social games, and to stimulate general harmony amongst themselves. A good deaf-mute in his private character of father, son or husband fulfill their native claims with fidelity. Honest, sober and industrious we aim to be. The club holds its meetings every Saturday evening, and every Sunday afternoon services will be held. Every member has a key, and is at full liberty to use the room at any time. Strangers in the city are cordially invited to come and see us. The officers for 1893 are Norman Hunt, President; John F. Smith, Vice-President; Alfred L. Kent, Treasurer; George E. Root, Secretary; Fred. Ellmaker, Sergeant-at-arms. Address all communications to the Secretary at the Club room, Southeast Corner of 6th and Main Street, Humbolt Building, Kansas City, Mo.

MID-WESTERN MISSION.

Embracing the Dioceses of Pittsburgh, Ohio, Southern Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Western Michigan, Chicago, Springfield, Quincy, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Fond du Lac and Milwaukee.

General Missionary—Rev. A. W. Mann, 123 Arlington Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

St. Thomas Mission for the Deaf, Christ Church Cathedral, St. Louis. Rev. J. H. Cloud, Minister in charge, 3114 California Ave.

All Angels' Church for the Deaf, Chicago. Rev. A. W. Mann in charge.

Ephphatha Mission, St. John's Church, Detroit, Mich.

St. Agnes Mission, Grace Church, Cleveland, Ohio.

St. Margaret's Mission, Trinity Church, Pittsburgh, Pa. B. R. Allabough and Frank A. Leitner, Lay Readers.

All Saints' Mission, Columbus, O.

St. Mark's Mission, St. Paul's Church, Cincinnat, Ohio.

St. Clement's Mission, Christ Church, Dayton, O.

St. Alban's Mission, Christ Church, Indianapolis, Ind.

St. Bede's Mission, St. Mark's Church, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Services are held at about forty places more. Those desiring the offices of the Church in Baptism, Confirmation, Holy Communion, Ministry of the Word, Marriage, Burial, etc., are requested to address the Rev. Mr. Mann at the above-named address.

MUTUAL & CHARITABLE RELIEF SOCIETY OF BOSTON.

The purpose of the Society is principally social improvement, and to help the needy of our class. Meetings are held the first Wednesday of each month, at the Young Men Christian Association, cor. Bolyston and Berkeley Sts. The officers are as follows: President, Mrs. F. W. Bigelow; Vice-President, Mrs. Wm. J. Randolph; Secretary, Mrs. AdamAcheson; Treasurer, Mrs. Wilbur D. Pattee. All communications to be addressed to Mrs. Adam Acheson, 2 Spruce St., Roslindale, Mass.

PAS-A-PAS CLUB.

Pas-a-Pas Club, Chicago, Ill. Organized 1882, re-organized 1890, incorporated 1891. Club room, on top floor, 73 South Clark Street, opposite Court House. Business meetings on first Saturdays of each month. Social meetings and entertainments on the remaining Saturday evenings. Officers for 1893: President, Geo. T. Dougherty; First Vice-President, J. J. Kleinhans; Second Vice-President, J. E. Gallaher; Corresponding Secretary, O. H. Regensburg, 3424 Wabash Avenue; Recording Secretary, F. P. Gibson; Treasurer, Ben. Frank; Librarian, G. A. Christensen; Sergeant-at-Arms, H. Ross; Trustees, G. Morton and J. Rubens.

ST. LOUIS DEAF-MUTE CLUB.

The organization of the St. Louis Deaf-Mute Club occurred in the month of April, 1882, and its purposes are principally of a social nature, being non-sectarian and independent in every respect, to cultivate the social and mental improvement of its members by timely lectures, and also by the aid of general literature, to guarantee to them all the pleasures that were deprived by the loss of their hearing, and to stimulate general harmony among themselves. It holds its regular meeting every second Thursday of each month, in Room No. 12, on the 3d floor of the Empire Building, 919 Olive St. Every member has a key, and is at full liberty to use the room at any time. Strangers in the city should not forget that they are cordially invited to avail themselves of its opportunities. The officers are: W. H. Schaub, President; L. A. Froning, Vice-President; J. J. Smith, Secretary; A. B. Dieckmann, Treasurer; John A. Luke, Sergeant-at-Arms; Geo. D. Hunter, and J. E. Campbell, Trustees. Address all communications to the Secretary, care of the club, 919 Olive Street.

THE BROOKLYN GUILD.

The Brooklyn Guild of Christian Workers of St. David's Church, (organized January 7th, 1892), is in No. 279 Woodbine Street, corner of Knickerbocker Avenue, Brooklyn. The meetings are held in the room of St. David's Church. Second Thursday of each month at 8 P.M. The present officers are Chaplain, Rev. Anson T. Colt; President, James S. Orr; Vice-President, Frank Ecka; Treasurer, Miss Hanatha Henry. Address all communications to the secretary, Wm. G. Gilbert, 535 Evergreen Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF DEAF-MUTES.

The Brooklyn Society of Deaf-Mutes meets every Saturday night, in Adelphi Hall, Adelphi Street, corner Myrtle Avenue, at 7:30 o'clock. Its object is to benefit socially and intellectually.

The officers of the Society are H. A. Schnakenberg, President; F. Ecka, First-Vice-President; J. Swartz, Second Vice-President; J. S. Orr, Secretary; H. L. Juhring, Treasurer; C. Conlon, Sergeant at-Arms. All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, James S. Orr, 140 Wierfield Street.

THE LOS ANGELES ASSOCIATION.

Services every Sunday, at 3 P.M. at the Guild Room of the St. Paul's Church, Olive Street, Los Angeles. Objects: The holding of religions services in the sign-language. The social and intellectual improvement of deaf-mutes. Visiting and aiding them in sickness. Giving information and advice where needed. President, Alex. Houghton; Missionary, Thos. Widd, P. O. address Station D., Los Angeles, California.

THE MANHATTAN LITERARY ASSOCIATION, OF NEW YORK CITY.

The Manhattan Literary Association meets every Thursday evening at 8 P.M., in the basement of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes, West 18th St., near 5th Avenue. Its regular business meetings are held every first Thursday of each month, debates every second, and lectures every third. Its object is to improve the moral, intellectual, and social welfare of its members. Its officers are: Theodore A. Froehlich, President; Franklin Campbell, First Vice-President; Emannel Souweine, Second Vice-President; Max Miller, Secretary; Alex. Meisel, Treasurer; Joseph Sonneborn, Sergeant-at-arms. All correspondence should be addressed to the Secretary, 352 E. 83d Street, New York City.

THE NEW ENGLAND GALLAUDET ASSOCIATION OF DEAF-MUTES.

The New England Gallaudet Association of Deaf-Mutes, named in honor of Thomas H. Gallaudet, is now officered by John E. Crane, Connecticut, President; G. W. Wakfield, Maine, Vice-President; Harry E. Babbitt, Secretary, 48 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass.; Levi A. Lester, Rhode Island, Treasurer.

THE TROY LITERARY SOCIETY.

The society holds its meetings every Saturday evening at 7:30 P.M., in the Guild room of St. Paul's Church, cor. 3d and State Streets. Its regular meeting for ladies and gentlemen are held, second and fourth Saturdays of each month. The object is the moral improvement of its members by lectures, debates and story telling. The officers of the society are President, Harrison Burt; Vice-President, J. S. Kenney; Secretary, John Leo. Connerton; Treasurer, J. C. Ritter, and Sergeant-at-Arms, Hiram Brown. All the deaf-mutes and strangers in town and its vicinity are invited to drop in at the Bible Class and regular meetings. The Secretary's address is Bascom Pattern Works, Troy, N. Y.

THE SALEM SOCIETY.

The Salem Society of Deaf-Mutes is an unsectarian society, organized in Sept. 23, 1874, and occupies one room, No. 243 1-2 Essex Street. Divine services, every Sunday, and prayer meeting, on every last Friday of the month. The members are at liberty to use it at any time (day or evening) in the week for reading, etc. The officers of the Society for 1891 are Samuel Cross, President; Mrs. P. S. Bowden, Secretary; Mrs. N. C. Cross, Treasurer; Mr. Wm. Bailey and Mr. E. W. Frisbee, Directors.

THE XAVIER DEAF-MUTE CLUB.

Xavier Club of Deaf-Mutes, 27 and 29 West 16th Street, New York City. Rooms always open to members. James E. Donnelly, President; Thomas Grogan, Vice-President; Harry P. Kane, Secretary; Frank Brown, Treasurer; J. F. O'Brien, Chairman Entertainment Committee; P. Reddington, Marshal.

DEAF-MUTE PRINTERS

will find it to their advantage to secure HODGSON'S

"Manual for the Guidance of the Printer's Apprentice,

CONTENTS:

1 Hints to Apprentices.
2 Rules for Type-Setting—Capitals Small-Capitals, Date-Line, Bible Texts Credits, etc.
3 Division of Words.
(4) The Marks and Rules in Punctuation.

Sent to any address on receipt of *Fifteen Cents.*

Address:
THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL,
Station M,
New York City.

THIRD ANNUAL
EXCURSION
OF THE
Troy and Albany Associations
BY THE
Saloon Steamer "BELLE HORTON"
TO
SUNNYSIDE ISLAND
ON THE HUDSON,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1893.
[NO POSTPONEMENT.]

Refreshments can be had at the Grove.

TICKETS, - - 50 CENTS.
CHILDREN, - - 25 "

—: LANDINGS :—

TROY—At 9:30 A.M., foot of Fulton St.
ALBANY—At 10:30 A.M., foot of Columbia St.

—: COMMITTEE :—

SAMUEL H. KEE, *Chairman.*
HARRISON A. BURT, *Treas.*
JOSEPH KINNEY.

THE
FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION
OF THE
Maine Deaf-Mute Mission
WILL BE HELD AT
GARDINER,
ON
Saturday and Sunday,
AUGUST 26, and 27, 1893.

Mr. W. G. Jenkins, of Hartford, Conn., will come to Gardiner to act as the interpreter.

Evans House on Water St, one minute walk from the Maine Central Railroad Station—two persons in a room, $1.50 per person, per day.

Johnson's House on Water Street—four persons in a room $1.25 per person per day; two persons in a room, $1.50 per person, per day.

The Maine Central Railroad will give half fare to all the deaf-mutes.

The deaf-mutes living along the Maine Central Railroad, buying tickets, should ask for tickets for the Convention.

I have arranged with the General Agent, of the Kennebec Steamboat Co. Either one of the Steamers "Kennebec" or "Sagadahoc" will leave Lincoln's wharf Boston Friday night at six o'clock sharp. Fares—Single person $4.00 for round trip to Gardiner and return. For a party of twenty or more persons, $3.00 for round trip to Gardiner and return.

The best way for the deaf-mutes is to meet at the Lincoln's wharf before five o'clock, Friday night, and buy all the tickets. We have secured the Baptist Vestry on Church Street, within three minute walk from Evans House, for Saturday afternoon and evening.

There will be an Excurison to the National Soldiers Home at Togus, Maine, Monday, August 28th. For Further Particulars, write to the Secretary.

DANA B. TAYLOR.
KENNEBUNK, MAINE.

THE GREAT
Chicago Gathering
ART SOUVENIRS FOR EVERYBODY.

Whether in the groups or not, you want one.

These groups are the finest thing in photography you ever saw. Compare them with the big group at Art Palace, and you have the extremes in photography.

Uniform in quality and price.

Columbian Souvenir Panel Gold Bev. Edge, - - - $1.25
Plain Mount, (14x17) - - 1.00

Post free on receipt of price.

OHIO STATE DELEGATION—The Buck-eye State's grand aggregation.

INDIANA STATE DELEGATION—The Hoosiers, a fitting group of a remarkable delegation.

WISCONSIN STATE DELEGATION—The Badgers in holiday array.

NEW ENGLAND STATE DELEGATION—The flower of Yankeedom.

OUR THEOLOGICAL FRIENDS—Revs. Gallaudet, Chamberlain, Koehler, Hasenstab, Mann, Turner, Cloud, Harris, Maginn and others, including lay-readers, church workers, etc.

OUR FOREIGN GUESTS—Genis, Gaillard, Chazal, Plessis, Watzulik, Klofverskold, together with other guests of Mr. and Mrs. Jacques Loew, including many prominent Americans as they appeared gathered around the "spread" at Clybourn Park.

OUR TEACHERS—The principals and workers in the Promotion of Speech-Teaching, Drs. Bell, Peet, Gillett, Crouter, Mathison, Connor, Gallaudet (Thos. and E. M.) Clark, Davidson, Noyes, Caldwell, and Miss Helen Keller and her teacher, Miss Sullivan, and many others. Photographed at the University of Chicago.

GENERAL GROUP—Taken at same place, just before above group, contains all of the above and many others (about 200) who were guests of the above.

The nine groups on Columbian panels.

Regular price, - - - - - $11.25
Per set, - - - - - - 8.00

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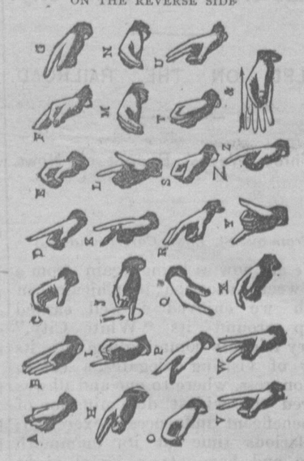
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